

# Book Reviews

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## PROFESSOR DEAN C. WORCESTER'S BOOK ON THE PHILIPPINES.\*

At the very moment when it is most needed comes from Professor Dean C. Worcester an expert but popular account of the Philippine Islands and their people. Every public-spirited American must be anxious to hear about the subject of which this interesting volume treats.

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's statement that "the American reading public recognizes literary quality and prefers it when it is vitalized by deep and real human interest" warrants the reception accorded to this delightful book which deserves to be classed with Wallace's *Malay Archipelago*, as one of the best books of travel extant.

Professor Worcester is a trained observer and has summed up his experiences and observations made during two distinct expeditions occupying nearly five years. Enjoying all the advantages of a semi-official position he thoroughly explored about five and twenty of the more important islands of the Archipelago. In the forest of the hills of the interior he dwelt among the naked savages for months at a time and in the more civilized towns he remained long enough to become a familiar neighbor to many of the Christianized natives. His books deal with nearly all the characteristic tribes, races and islands. He goes into questions of soil, health, climate, disease, manners and customs of life, moral stamina and racial qualities.

Professor Worcester gives us the results of his patient study and exploration with a robust common sense, a ready sense of humor, and a kindly, earnest nature which makes the reader feel as he turns the pages that it would be good to have the author for a personal friend. Professor Worcester visited the islands in 1887 and again in 1890, devoting in the two visits more than three years to his travels.

The expeditions which he accompanied were undertaken in the interest of science. Dr. J. B. Steere's expedition in 1887-88 was the first one to which Professor Worcester was attached. The Professor's second expedition was undertaken with Dr. Bourns, a full-blooded Philippine native named Mateo Francisco who came to this country in 1874.

In his first expedition the Professor was a good deal hampered by the ill will of some of the Spanish officials; on his second trip he had an order from the Spanish Minister of the colonies, which facilitated his work in many ways.

\* *The Philippine Islands and their People.* By Dean C. Worcester, Assistant Professor of Zoölogy, University of Michigan. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company.

His account of his interview with Gen. Weyler is too long to quote, but it shows admirably the Professor's fitness to cope with Spanish official obstruction and his triumph over it. The main object of the expedition was the collection of zoölogical specimens, but, incidentally, he accumulated the store of sound information which he relates so capitably and by which all thoughtful and patriotic Americans will benefit in this constitutional crisis in our history.

The character of the book, apart from the Appendix, full of statistical tables for those who require detailed information, is that of a descriptive journal. The account passes from island to island and tribe to tribe in such a way as to make it a mirror of life-like verisimilitude, full of human interest and actual life.

Unlike most of the books that have been published on the Philippines, it is not the account of a mere traveller, but the dangerous and distant regions of which no account has yet been told are those which Professor Worcester has particularly written about. Of Manila itself the Professor has little to tell us.

As I lived more than twenty years in Manila, and know well both Spaniards and Filipinos, it is a pleasure to confirm so substantial and accurate an account of Spanish and native relations to each other. The author truly says, "There is no justice in the Philippines except for those who can afford to pay for it." This is the keynote to the misgovernment in the islands. Justice is sold but not delivered, in order that it may be sold over again. An instance came before my notice once of valuable papers having been cut out and removed from the file of pleadings in a case before a Court in the city of Manila. The lawyer whose work had been thus destroyed made a vigorous remonstrance; he was disbarred temporarily for lack of respect to the Judge, and his client was fined five hundred dollars for having an impertinent lawyer.

As the Professor's expedition was primarily to collect zoölogical data, he planned his work so that it led him into the great forests among treacherous Malays and fierce Moros, who were a constant menace to the more peaceable people dwelling in the towns.

The reader is stirred by several stories of bloody deeds which show that the Professor was fully alive to what was passing among the people around him. It is fair to say that the book shows an acquaintance with every characteristic element of the populations of the islands as seen in the daily conditions of their ordinary life. A missionary filled with ardor for his religion might be fired to great deeds by such an account as this. To an American, however, in view of the present proposal to make national wards of the inhabitants of the islands, the book is one which must rivet attention.

Professor Worcester's description of his servant, Mateo, is typical and may, therefore, be given in his own words: "I regard him as a fair type of his kind. Born of two Moro slaves, \* \* \* he certainly had no special advantages in early youth; but as a man he was intelligent, quiet, sober, industrious, honest, true as steel and absolutely fearless. We thought of him as a companion \* \* \* and trusted him implicitly."

Many newspapers, magazines and even the *North American Review* have been classing the southern Filipinos as savages. Mateo was one of these very southern Filipinos, and this is how he cared for Professor Worcester, when the latter was down with typhoid fever on the island of Busuanga, with no other white man on the island. "I told Mateo to take me to Manila, and left the rest to him. He got together a Coolie-gang, and not only hurried me to the coast, but brought the baggage through safely. Securing a sail-boat, he took me to Culion in time for the monthly mail steamer, and finally landed me safely at the capital. During the days and weeks that followed he

rarely left my side, and hardly closed his eyes. When I again began to take an interest in what was going on about me, and noted that he could not sit down to hold a glass of water to my lips without dropping off to sleep, I felt that, even viewed from a business standpoint, the time we had spent in searching for him when he was lost in Tawi Tawi, was not a bad investment."

In 1832, Manila was scourged by cholera. Between August and the end of November, one-tenth of the population died. Of the five hundred and fifty men employed by my firm, more than fifty died. In this time of fear and trial, not one of our employees ran away, or shirked nursing the sick, or paying the last offices to the dead. Certainly no equal number of Americans could have behaved with greater calmness and courage than did these Filipinos.

Professor Worcester emphasizes the honesty of his servant Mateo. I had one native in my employ from 1855 to 1888. During my many and long absences, this man Cypriano had entire charge of my belongings; and the only thing I ever lost was a copy of *The Life and Works of Jonathan Edwards*, which assuredly Cypriano did not take! Travelling in 1858, I once overtook a specie train conveying silver dollars. The train consisted of ten horses, each with two bags of a thousand dollars, one on each side of the pack-saddle. The leading horse had his tail fastened to the head of the horse behind him, and in this fashion all the ten horses were tied together. Two men cared for the horses and the "Majesty of the Law" was represented by a bare-footed Filipino with a halberd. I was startled at what seemed so unsafe a mode of conveyance, but found that it was customary; and in the thirty years that my firm sent money through the country in this way, we never lost a dollar by robbery.

Now contrast the honesty of the Filipinos with the corruption of the Spanish officials. On page 235 Professor Worcester describes the system of taxation existing up to 1884. "The sum demanded of each person has varied, but at that time it was four dollars and twenty-five cents each year; three dollars of which might be remitted in return for forty days' work rendered to the Government. From the standpoint of the hungry provincial officials this system was a great success. They had only to *encourage* the natives to pay cash, report them as having worked out their three dollars each, and put the money in their pockets. The sums thus stolen were known as *Caidas* (droppings), and their approximate amount for each province was well understood. In the good old days it was said that the provincial governor who failed to become rich was a fool; and it would be wearisome to enumerate the men who returned to Spain with fortunes most astonishingly out of proportion to the size of their salaries."

I can supplement this account by the experience of a Spanish acquaintance of mine, a Major of Lancers stationed at Manila, whose pay, when on duty, was a hundred and fifty dollars a month. He resigned this post to go to the island of Leyte as Governor, where his salary was one hundred and twenty-five dollars a month. Out of this sum he had to pay ninety dollars a month office expenses. This left him, we see, an apparent balance of thirty-five dollars a month. Nevertheless, in three years his "economies" amounted to more than a hundred thousand dollars, which with great canniness he remitted to London rather than to Madrid.

Such conditions explain the causes of the rebellion which has desolated the islands. I venture to say that no fair-minded person who reads Professor Worcester's book will afterwards be willing to have the Filipinos delivered back to the atrocious misgovernment from which Admiral Dewey's guns and their own bravery have freed them. Look at the illustration on page 261 and reflect that until three months ago that lady might

be publicly whipped if her taxes were not promptly paid. On page 295 there is a harrowing story of the treatment of the "head men" of Siquijor who were guilty of the crime of not being rich enough to pay taxes unjustly levied. "Forty-four men were torn from their homes and dragged away into exile, while those dependent on them were left to shift for themselves."

But enough of the painful side of the subject. Amid the abundant pathos which every history of the Filipinos must recite, Professor Worcester's book "fairly bubbles over with humor." Read his account of the way he rid himself of a bore; a trial of endurance of the odors of a civet cat between himself and a padre, resulting in the complete rout of the reverend gentleman, who henceforth held in holy horror our author's taste in perfumes. Ex-President Cleveland may be interested to know that he has been in his lifetime promoted to the honor of being a Philippine saint. This is the good story: "Our comic paper *Judge* had a fondness for caricaturing President Cleveland, and especially for portraying him in the garb of a friar, with a tin halo supported by an upright from the back of his collar. After reading my papers I used them for wrapping bird skins, and when I was one day tearing up some old copies of *Judge* for this purpose I came across a particularly villainous full-page cartoon of our then chief magistrate in the garb above described. He was represented in an attitude of devotion, with hands clasped and very large tears rolling down his cheeks. The owner of the house begged for the picture, and I gave it to him, little suspecting the use to which he intended putting it. \* \* \* When I returned, after an absence of a few days, I was surprised to see the cartoon of Mr. Cleveland hanging at one end of the hut in a neat bamboo frame. Even then I failed to appreciate the full beauty of the situation until six o'clock, when father, mother and children fell on their knees before the preposterous thing and offered to it their evening petitions."

The account of the venturesome exploration of the crater of Taal is a very graphic piece of writing; few of its many visitors have ever examined it so closely; it *was* risky work and the plucky explorer must have felt himself to be uncomfortably near Hades. The frontispiece of the volume shows the magnificent volcano of Mayon, in Albay, rising from the seashore to the height of 8,900 feet, a perfect cone and more than fifty miles in circumference at its base. I first saw it in 1858; the vessel in which I had voyaged from Manila was becalmed, and in the still tropic night I steered my boat to the landing at Legaspi by the light of an eruption of the volcano. I returned to Manila through Camarines and Tayabas, and the Alcade (civil governor) told me that I was not only the first foreigner who had ever visited the province, but that I was the first white man to make the journey. It was full of interest. A part of it was made in a native *prao*, a long narrow boat, propelled by twelve oarsmen, in which I could lie at full length or sit up, but could not stand or move about. Never, except in the Aquarium at Naples have I seen such wealth and beauty of ocean growth as in those land-locked waters. Sea anemones, corals and thousands of beautiful things were growing there and the waters were as clear as trout streams. Entranced, I leaned over the side of my boat until the blistering of my neck under the sun's heat forced me to give up gazing at a scene which, after forty years, I remember with delight.

"The islands which form the Philippine group vary from an area like that of Luzon, which is nearly equal to the State of New York, and has some 43,000 square miles, to mere rocks, lifting a few sterile acres out of the sea. Some are enormously fertile; some are barren. Some are very healthy; some infested with fever. The author estimates the population, indefinitely, between eight and ten millions, of whom one-half,

or five millions, are Christianized in the general sense of being enrolled as living in a Christian civilization. The other half are grouped, for convenience sake, as Mohammedan Malays and pagan Malays, these last varying all the way from tribes of 'head-hunting' savages up to a semi-civilized condition. This classification gives, however, no idea of the complexity of the race problem as it actually exists, a problem which, for its lowest term, begins with the Negritos, 'incapable,' as our author asserts, 'of civilization' and disappearing so rapidly that they seem destined to speedy extinction. Above them in the scale are more than eighty distinct tribes scattered through the islands, many of them fierce and bloodthirsty, living in the hills and highlands, Malay fanatics of the most desperate type."

The author's opinion of the civilized native is not altogether discouraging. He is generally unable to read, it is true, is superstitious and densely ignorant and an inveterate gambler, but he is a born soldier and a brave man. At the same time he will lie and steal and is often treacherous. To his bravery must be added cleanliness, which probably he inherits from his Asiatic forebears.

The same old story of Spanish misrule, of corruption and oppression meets us as it has met us in nearly every other account we have had of any Spanish possession. It is probably more brutal in these islands, as the offices form the last resort for the bankrupt hangers-on of the Court. According to Professor Worcester, the priests are often worse than the military authorities, if there is anything to choose between them. Corruption and extortion were the orders of the day. Immorality was rampant among the priesthood and poverty and suffering followed in the wake of each governor. An exception, however, is made by Professor Worcester in favor of the Jesuits. The story he tells us, while it concerns us to know every line, is a sad and pitiful one. It is a large book, but fortunately for those who have little time to spend on a book, it is full of matter; every page of the book is a page full of interest. There is an excellent map of the islands, and a copious index; and in every way it is a first rate book of reference.

My knowledge of the country described by Professor Worcester, and my personal acquaintance with some of his Philippine friends make his book exceptionally interesting to me, but with the question of the political future of the islands now pressing for decision, I should say that every intelligent citizen of the United States should read and reflect upon the information it so admirably conveys.

OGDEN E. EDWARDS,

BLOWING ROCK, NORTH CAROLINA.

*Sometime Danish Consul at Manila.*

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### ECONOMICS IN SCHOOLS.\*

THE study of political economy, of economic history, and even of the history of economic theory now has a recognized place in the graduate courses of the universities. The first two are found also in practically all colleges of the better class. It is an exceptional college that does not give at least one term to the formal study of economics. It is not yet, however, a general custom to require a knowledge of this subject in entrance examination. This is doubtless the chief reason why high schools and academies have not introduced it more widely. The consensus of opinion among econo-

\* *Economics.* By Edward Thomas Devine, Ph.D., General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York. Sometime staff lecturer of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, etc.

mists as shown by discussions in the American Economic Association and elsewhere, is that economics is entirely in place in secondary schools, provided there is a competent teacher and a suitable text-book.

It is not meant that the teacher must be a specialist in economics or that the text-book must be unduly elementary. What is needed in the teacher is, first, the faculty of observation—an element equally essential in the teacher of physical sciences or indeed of almost any subject whatever; and second, the logical or calculating faculty. The object is to train children in judging, in "conscious calculation of results." The teacher needs this power whatever his subject, but economics would be the best field for its practical application.

The natural sciences are now, on the whole, well taught. Laboratories and appliances are provided with liberality. The eyes of children are opened to see the operations of external nature. The curriculum is broadened and enriched because of the new studies. History, if not so clearly in an entirely satisfactory condition as a school discipline, nevertheless has its recognized place and a new impulse towards progressive methods is clearly observable.

But the great purpose of economic or logical training is quite distinct from the objects of either of these groups of studies. It is necessary to train young persons into the habit of watching the operations of less tangible but not less real agencies. Abstract economic questions constantly present themselves to adult citizens. They are not necessarily difficult, but they are different in kind from those which confront the machinist as such or the gardener. Manual and botanical training are useful to them as laborers. Some elementary training in thinking about the laws of wages and money would help them as citizens.

The demand that this new subject shall receive more attention may come primarily not from the professional economists so much as from teachers of history and other subjects who want the logical powers of their students awakened in the preparatory period. Economists, while naturally sharing in this desire, may still have a preference of starting their students in their particular subject in their own way, as an off-set demanding more proficiency in history, geography, or political science than the ones who are professionally responsible for those subjects. This curious interchange is actually observable to some extent in public discussions of the expediency of teaching particular subjects in the secondary schools.

Under such circumstances those who have in hand the framing of the secondary courses of study should not follow too blindly the requirements of college admission even in their preparatory courses. They should, and in fact do, take into consideration relative educational values, and judge for themselves by experiment and by weighing the probabilities of the case whether a given subject is or is not available.

The appearance of Dr. Edward T. Devine's *Economics* gives a favorable opportunity for such experiment in this subject. Its author has had experience in the popular presentation of his subject and has had the benefit of intimate association and collaboration with Professor Simon N. Patten, of the University of Pennsylvania, who is both a leader of economic thought and an enthusiastic advocate of instruction in economics in secondary schools.

While the present text-book is sufficiently comprehensive for use in the first year's work in colleges, it is sufficiently elementary to meet the needs of any class in a secondary school, if it is in the hands of a progressive and wide-awake teacher.

The opinion of such men as Professor Patten is worth noting with reference to the

desirability of such teaching. At the meeting of the American Economic Association at Columbia University in 1894 he held that "the economist has to do primarily with conscious calculating thoughts of results. We want to get our children into the habit of conscious calculation, of judging from cause to effect. The historical habit is different. It also should be acquired. But the habit of conscious calculation should not be left to maturity. We ought in the high school to study the physical environment; that lies next to economics. Then after that we ought to have conscious study of the development of economic ideas. \* \* \* There is a misapprehension of what economics can do in the schools. It is to furnish training in the habit of abstract thought. For illustration, take the matter of temperature. It is continually fluctuating. There is, however, such a thing as an average temperature. This fact we can impress upon the child's mind. But it is an abstraction. The boy does not think that there is an ideal thermometer somewhere that stands at the point of average temperature all the year round. In the same way he can understand what is meant by average wages. From these simple things we can develop the proper method of reasoning on abstract questions. When young men arrive at maturity they will have to think on abstract questions. If we have trained them right they will think right. \* \* \* In the group of physical sciences we cannot teach a man to think properly on economic problems. Nor can it be done by history. History is not a topic which leads up to economics. On the contrary, it rather prejudices a person against it. Give that its place, but put in economics also."

In the course of the discussion which followed it was urged that we are not likely to be able to secure any considerable number of high-school teachers capable of teaching this subject in the near future.

Dr. Edward T. Devine, replying to this objection, said: If it is true that what we want in the schools is the presence of only those subjects for which conventional methods have been worked out, for which there are text-books outlining the exact methods by which teachers have presented those subjects for generations, it may be thought that political economy is not suitable. But it is not true. Subjects of that kind when the curriculum is crowded should be taken out. He believed that we ought often to put into the public schools subjects which can be taught only by a person who is able to adapt himself to new methods, who is able to do some original work. This gives a favorable condition for natural selection in the schools. We ought to have some tests to make it obvious that poor teaching is going on. It is therefore a recommendation for the introduction of economics into the schools that it could be taught satisfactorily only by persons who are wide-awake and are able to find out for themselves to some extent the right method. Professor H. C. Adams has pointed out that the child should have that kind of training which will best fit him to understand the forces which he is to meet with in subsequent life. If then he is to come into contact with physical forces and with ethical forces, if he is to have occasion to use logical methods and mathematical formulæ, we must teach him all these. There is still a gap, however, if we do not teach him to understand also economic phenomena, if we do not train him to intelligent observation of industrial and economic facts.

While agreeing with Professor Adams that political economy should not now be taught in the public schools. Professor William W. Folwell, of the University of Minnesota, contended that it should at some day be taught in the high schools. He agreed with Professor Adams that the high schools, especially those of the West, are to be the people's colleges. In the city of Minneapolis there were four high

schools with some three thousand pupils in them. Probably two hundred of those will enter college. The remainder will go out in life from the high school. He submitted that if those young people could carry with them some systematic knowledge of economics, it would be very useful to them and to Society. As a principal step towards a solution of the matter he looked forward to the production of text-books which shall be better adapted for use in high schools than those which now exist.

Professor Franklin H. Giddings was of opinion that the greatest educational danger in the discussion of this topic, lies in the probability that we shall confuse the question of teaching economic truths with the question of teaching a system of political economy. Personally he was opposed to any plan that would put the teaching of a system of political economy into the secondary schools. But we need not, therefore, refrain from teaching \* \* \* elementary economic truths. \* \* \* If we are to have intelligent citizenship in the United States our boys and girls must be taught some elementary truths of political economy. The real solution of this problem is in getting teachers who know the difference between economic nonsense and economic sense.

Political economists, so Professor Patten contends, in their zeal for scientific advance, "have concentrated their attention upon technical discussions. They have dwelt upon disputed topics and have rejoiced in the discovery of new truth. But they have overlooked the most obvious economic laws and phenomena which are of general interest. \* \* \* The economic literature in consequence of the absence of these leading ideas is defective, and creates a false impression of the relation between the established and accepted paths of political economy and its disputed propositions. As long as the text-books reflect the tone of the literature there is small chance of introducing economics into the schools unless this technical literature is avoided and a return made to those first principles which lie back of all discussions.

"It is generally conceded that the basis of political economy is found in the theory of utility. It is the aim of economics to discover how to increase our utility and how to reduce our cost. \* \* \* The theory of utility is not so formidable as it seems at first sight. It is merely a conscious reckoning of our pleasures and pains. \* \* \* If we do not consciously sum up our pleasures and pains and compare them, the strong unanalyzed feelings of the moment carry us along, determining our conduct to the detriment of our permanent welfare."

In the lecture from which these words are taken Dr. Patten outlines a method for interesting young students in such strictly economic themes as The Basis of Credit; The Sacredness of Unprotected Property; The Harmony of Consumption; Group Pleasures *vs.* Individual Pleasures; and the Right of Exclusion. The lecture ends with this striking passage:

"The economic concept is \* \* \* democratic, and its ideal lies not in the past, but in the future. It prophesies a time when the leading virtues will be instilled into every member of society, giving to all their actions those heroic qualities which make individuals worthy and society progressive. The future Utopia of the economist stands opposed to the golden age of the past. The one ideal would elevate mankind through the growth of common qualities and the ejection of discordant elements that lower the tone of society. The other would hold a frail humanity above its natural level by the impressive example of its historic heroes. The latter may succeed for the moment, but the steady evolution of character depends upon the former. Its effects may come more slowly but they are more abiding."

The scope of Dr. Devine's text-book as to its usefulness in high schools and col-

leges is indicated by the table of contents from which the following titles are selected: The Economic Man; The Economic Environment; The Social Conditions of an Economic Society; The Making of Goods; The Consumption of Goods; The Standard of Living; Value; The Distribution of Products; Money; The Organization of Credit; The Organization of Industry; Obstacles to Social Progress; Restatement of Familiar Principles.

### MORITZ BUSCH AS BISMARCK'S BOSWELL.\*

WHEN a book is being read and commented on from one end of the land to the other, it is often interesting to watch the reflection of opinion in the literary reviews of the press. The independent judgment of five hundred editors is a very safe guide to the views of the great mass of readers of a widely discussed work. The case in point is that of Moritz Busch's memoir of Bismarck. It is safe to say that almost every newspaper that has attempted to keep abreast of the times has reviewed Busch's work. His attitude of a Boswell to Bismarck has called out the most diverse criticisms. Diametrically opposed opinions come from two leading literary reviewers within the limits of the same city. That a variety of judgments has been given by so many critics is not surprising; Bismarck has filled so large a section of the horizon of every editor whose work has necessitated an estimate of the affairs of the outside world.

In some reviews Busch's good taste has been in question; in others, his literary ability. Some have said that the opportunities which he had of seeing the larger play of Bismarck's policy were limited by his own rather spaniel-like vision; others, again, that he saw Bismarck as no other man has seen him—in all the sordid meanness of his hero's nature. A belittled portrait of a great man, says one. A flunkey's idea of his master, says another. A genius seen through the eyes of an obsequious but minutely-observing one-sided man. Each of these characterizations is a part of the truth, while far from being the truth itself. In each case the reviewer has missed the full bearing of Busch's work while seizing upon some one or two of its salient features. The real significance of these two fascinating volumes lies, as the *Nation* says, "in the picture he gives us of his hero. In its general effect it is undeniably repellant. Bismarck's high opinion of himself, his arrogance, his overbearing disposition, his capacity as a hater—all these things are strongly brought out. Of the fidelity of the picture there can be as little question, we think, as of the accuracy of a photograph."

With characteristic caution the reviewer in the *Nation* hastens to acquit himself of the reproach of a too critical reader that even photographs are often caricatures.

Again, the sitter has purposely or unconsciously posed for his photograph. To quote from the same review:

"In many cases, however, as has just been intimated, Busch's version of a story—or rather Bismarck's version as reported by Busch—differs from the account elsewhere and previously printed. New or varying details are added, and in some cases new light is thrown upon the events described. Whether this new light is always a white light, and the new color which facts assume a true color, may be doubted. Bismarck was a great *raconteur*—one of the greatest of our time. He had a literary instinct for effective presentation and dramatic point, and every student of literature knows that

\* *Bismarck*. Being a diary kept by Dr. Moritz Busch during twenty-five years' official and private intercourse. The Macmillan Company.

this temperament produces a mixture (sometimes unconscious) of *Wahrheit* and *Dichtung*. Besides this, Bismarck was before all things a politician. The spoken or written word was to him an instrument for affecting men's minds, for controlling opinion and shaping events through opinion. Even in his retirement it was impossible for him to speak or write without this instinctive tendency. Bucher, who began in 1890 to write Bismarck's memoirs from dictation, told Busch that he was 'well-nigh' desperate over the work."

Bucher's labors will soon see the light, so we are given to understand, in the volumes to be issued under semi-official editorial supervision during the coming month. Such semi-official account as these volumes will contain, while of great interest to those who love to follow the mazes of a somewhat formal diplomacy, must of necessity afford fewer snap shots than we get from the personal details which Busch gives us. "Of greater value, for historical purposes, are the documents that Busch prints in the latter part of his second volume. Of especial interest is the letter, remonstrating against the policy of the ministry, which Frederick wrote to Bismarck in 1863, with Bismarck's marginal comments. From this letter and these comments alone a historian of any insight could reconstruct the two men," In the hands of Froude such a book as this would be a basis for the most brilliant character drawing. "The majority of the new things that we find in Busch's present volume," says the *Nation* again, "are rather of biographical than of historical interest. The portions of the diary kept during the French war that were omitted in 1878 and are printed now are chiefly frank expressions of Bismarck's opinions of nearly all the rulers of Germany, from 'the Coburger' up to King William. They are in many cases extremely disrespectful; in not a few instances they would have furnished ample ground, if the speaker had been a common man, for prosecution. Bismarck was quite within bounds when he said, in November, 1870: 'Every one of us has already deserved ten years' penal servitude, if all our fibbing at princes during the campaign were proven against us' (Vol. I., p. 239). There is less of this sort of thing in the second volume, but there is quite enough there also to explain the sensation which extracts from the book are said to have excited in Germany. The biographical value of Bismarck's appreciation of the old Emperor, of Frederick, of their consorts and of William II., is incontestable; but his judgments, like his historical reminiscences are to be used with caution. The only prominent person of whom Bismarck never expresses a favorable opinion is the old Empress, Augusta, who was always in opposition to his policy; first on liberal grounds, and later under clerical influences. If, however, we contrast the judgments passed on each person at different periods, and allow for the momentary bias which affected the single utterance, we get in each case a striking and fairly consistent portrait."

It is as a Boswell that Busch is to be reckoned. Not only is a good forceful portrait of his master and idol thrown on the screen with every reported conversation or characteristically recorded action, but Bismarck's own unguarded expressions, taken though they be with the greatest caution, yield glimpses of exalted personages which must be in large measure true, and, in so far as they are true, must be of great historical value. Of the task of the biographer there can be no question, judged from conventional standards, but this is a work and Bismarck's is a life which cannot be judged from any conventional standpoint. His success, like Busch's, comes from the breaking of conventions and also from their use only so far as they serve a purpose at need. Bismarck is to be judged by his accomplishment, not by his method. He was not a moralist; he was a statesman; and, while statecraft tends less and less to be divorced from morality,

great latitude must be given to a man who worked in the unreliable material furnished by Europe during the middle of this century. It is difficult to believe that constructive statesmanship could have succeeded in such a *milieu* on any less barbaric lines.

That the book has impressed the public more on account of its biographical than of its historical interest is shown by the way in which the personal details have been quoted. The more complete the exposure of Bismarck's lower nature, the more copious have been the quotations in example, and naturally enough the more has been the condemnation as an offset.

Some of the more serious reviews of the book have laid stress upon this biographical value and therefore incidentally upon Busch's services as a patient biographer. The *Dial*, for instance, says that while he "does not tend to enhance our admiration, still less our liking, for the puissant Chancellor, its author has rendered a great service to the cause of impartial truth. His book is, in its class, of the very first importance—the one book of the season that the student of our century's political history should read, whatever else be neglected. \* \* \* Of Dr. Busch's unsparing, let us add fatal, veracity there can be no question. This is his crowning, and, under the circumstances, singular merit."

George Cary Eggleston, writing in the *New York World*, says: "From beginning to end it is full of absorbing interest. It is in essence the book of a Boswell—but a Boswell of brains. Dr. Busch is an educated man, a man of sense and capacity, and a man of literary judgment; but his attitude toward Bismarck was quite as slavish as that of Boswell to Dr. Johnson."

Dr. Albert Shaw, the editor of the *Review of Reviews*, ventures on a prediction that "probably nothing will ever be published which can approach these volumes of Busch in their quality of reflecting literally and faithfully the manner, language, mental habit and general point of view of the great German statesman." The reviewer in the *Outlook*, again, has also treated Dr. Busch's work from its Boswellian standpoint. "The political value of the diary," he says, "is considerable, though it may not be altogether, as Bismarck, in compliment to his Boswell, said of it, 'the secret history of our times from good sources.' Yet the confidential nature of much of the political information is obvious. Its preëminent value, however, is as a biography—the glowing picture of a very human Titan by a man who loved him."

The opinion of another important journal is of interest too. We quote from the *New York Tribune*:

"We must accept these Memoirs, as at any rate authoritative. In everything that relates to the personality of Bismarck he is eminently worth reading; when he speaks only the words that the Chancellor puts into his mouth we must give his pages high rank. \* \* \* If his Boswellian adoration, sinking often to a sycophancy which even the immortal Jemmy could not have cherished, were less in evidence he would be invaluable. As it is, the gigantic figure of Bismarck imposed itself upon him with such force that \* \* \* we gain, in spite of the indefatigable reporter, a powerful impression." "The author perpetually harks back on his own lines of chronological order," says *The Independent*. "He takes no pains to keep his story running in one stream and takes every occasion which offers to say, what is obvious at a glance, that he is writing neither a Life nor a History, but the Diary of a life which had tremendous importance for the present and future history of modern Europe. This conception pervades the book. Dr. Busch avows it everywhere. The whole work turns on the conviction that the man he is studying and whose inner thoughts and self he is trying

to reveal will go down through German history side by side with Martin Luther, Goethe and Frederick the Great, the last in the great quaternity of German heroes."

The reviewer in *Literature*, setting aside all subsidiary questions of good taste and dealing with the work itself in a scholarly way, says that Bismarck himself would hardly have found time or strength to personally pen his own memoirs, and goes on to say: "Nor could even an autobiography impair the value of the rugged and pitilessly truthful picture which Dr. Busch has painted of the master whom he served and worshipped with a truly fanatical loyalty." And so on through countless opinions expressed by reviewers in papers which vary in value and class from the *Nation* to the two-sheet church monthly of a Southwestern colored congregation. The interest which Busch has disclosed, and the importance given to his subject, have constituted a rather remarkable tribute to a faculty for personal reporting which when treated individually on insignificant men invariably meets with wholesale condemnation. Just how much historians will, in the future, be indebted to Busch's service as a Boswell to his master is difficult just now to estimate. It is safe, however, to say that the debt will be great, inasmuch as we get indirectly, from Bismarck's own lips, graphic characterizations of Kings and Princes, and the parts they have played in the affairs of Europe. We could have had these from no other such valuable source. As to Bismarck himself there is need to look through and beyond Busch's pages to get their real import. As the *Boston Transcript* truly says: "Behind the Chancellor, intriguing with woman's weapons against woman, is the man conscious of his abilities and of the great tasks he had on hand, and irritated by the obstacles that the ordinary and short-sighted persons that chanced to be of royal station put in his way."

The main point about these memoirs is that they were written under Bismarck's eye and with his approval and largely at his dictation, and must ever remain the most personal view we shall have of him.

#### SOME FAVORITE LITERARY CLASSICS WITH COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS.

THOSE who have recently had the time to look through the Christmas catalogues of the publishers, or to linger over the tempting displays in the great book stores, must have been struck by the tendency to meet the ever-increasing demand for the old friends in new illustrated editions. The books we have kept within easy reach since their authors first threw their spell over us, are those which we most readily pick up in the store to examine with delightful reminiscence. Jane Austen's novels have been published in many editions, and their indescribable, healthy, old-time charm has slowly won them an enduring place among the English classics. The last and most exquisitely made edition to come to our notice is the set of the demure, dainty, old-fashioned volumes which The Macmillan Company have just published. There are ten of them and in the first is a reproduction of the Zoffany portrait of Miss Austen. Thoroughly characteristic of the period—the early years of the century—are the illustrations. They are in color, faint, delicate and characteristic, not only in carefully studied costume and accessories, but also in spirit and type. The ten volumes will prove a veritable pitfall for the lover of good books seeking an appropriate Christmas gift. This edition, by the bye, has already attracted attention on account of its editing by Reginald Brimley

Johnson. The colored illustrations of which we have spoken are by C. E. and H. M. Brock, whose work as illustrators is so well known.

*The Ingoldsby Legends* is a book which one would hardly dare to hope for in colored illustrations, yet The Macmillan Company has put it out among their holiday books with twelve full-page plates in color and colored title page and fly leaves. The artist is Arthur Rockham, and he has imbrued himself in the atmosphere of the legends in such a spontaneously charming way as to make the reader wonder why some one has never tried the thing before. Not only are there twelve full-page plates in color, but there are also upwards of one hundred drawings distributed through the text in black and white by the same artist.

*Cranford*, too, has not been forgotten. Mrs. Gaskell's ever-living old masterpiece has been brought out by The Macmillan Company with an introduction by Anne Thackeray Ritchie and forty colored illustrations and some in the text by Hugh Thomson, who has been as successful with this book as Brock has been with Jane Austen's novels in entering into the spirit of the author.

Another notable book that has been recently issued in a new edition with handsome illustrations is *The Choir Invisible*, by James Lane Allen. This now famous novel has run into its one hundred and tenth thousand, and its latest appearance with eight full-page photogravures from drawings by Orson Lowell, with about sixty line drawings in the text ought to make it a favorite for the Christmas season. Evidently no pains have been spared by both artist and publisher to make the beauty of the book commensurate with the charm of the story. A very exquisite saten cover design gives an indication of the delicate charm of the illustrator's work within.

The Macmillan Company has also made a holiday book of *The Last of the Mohicans*. H. M. Brock is again the illustrator and there is not a boy in the land whose spirit will not be aroused by these beautifully colored pictures. This is saying nothing of the older boys whose gray hairs often prove no barrier to a rereading of Fenimore Cooper. None of his books has retained its hold upon popularity with the same tenacity as *The Last of the Mohicans* and it says much for the enterprise of the publishers that they have conceived the happy idea of illustrating the book in colors and have not shrunk from the expense of employing an artist like H. M. Brock.

A book which will make a strong appeal to those who love to read of the life of our grandmothers and great-grandmothers in America is Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's *Home Life in Colonial Days*. It is profusely illustrated by drawings from photographs gathered by the author of real things, works and happenings of olden times. Delightful pictures of spinning, weaving, andirons, utensils, dresses, samplers, and in fact every kind of thing pertaining to the home life of our great-grandmothers.

It is difficult to close The Macmillan Company's long list of publications without a passing word for Mr. Marion Crawford's *Ave Roma Immortalis*, or *Studies from the Chronicles of Rome*. It is a brilliant picture of the life and history of the mother of cities. Mr. Crawford has applied his method as novelist to the matter of history and the result is a book fully as delightful as any novels which this gifted master of fiction has yet given us. There are twenty-eight full-page photogravures and about one hundred line drawings in the text.

## AMONG THE COLLEGES.\*

DR. ALBERT MATTHEWS has been appointed Assistant Professor of Physiology at Tufts College.

MRS. EMMONS BLAINE has given \$250,000 to Chicago University for the establishment of a College for Teachers.

JOHN P. MARSHALL, Professor of Geology in Tufts College since its foundation (1855), has been made professor emeritus.

THE will of the late John D. W. Joy, of Boston, gives \$30,000 to Tufts College, the bequest to take effect on the death of his widow.

THE Chair of French in Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y., has recently been filled by the appointment of Miss Margaret E. N. Fraser, M.A., Ph.D.

DR. SIMON FLEXNER, Associate Professor of Pathology at the Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed Professor of Pathological Anatomy.

DR. B. MOORE, formerly Instructor in Physiology in University College Hospital, has been appointed Professor of Physiology in the Yale Medical School.

MISS WHEELER has presented \$5,000 to the permanent library fund of Williams College, as a memorial to her father, who was a graduate of the College.

DR. MARTIN B. STUBBS, of Haverford College and Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed Assistant in Chemistry and Physics in Haverford College.

\*In order to make this section of BOOK REVIEWS as complete as possible, the editor asks for the coöperation of college authorities. Properly authenticated news will be printed of all changes in college faculties, changes in instructorships, and important college news.

MISS CARRIE ST. JOHN HOFMAN, formerly of Colorado College, has recently been appointed head of the art department in Oahu College, Honolulu, H. I.

DR. F. MORLEY has resumed the chair of mathematics in Haverford College after a year's leave of absence. While abroad he was given the D.Sc. by Cambridge University.

LUCIEN N. SULLIVAN, of the Sheffield Scientific School, and John C. Peck, of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, have been appointed Instructors in Mechanical Engineering in Lehigh University.

A NEW class of honorary fellowships has been created this year at Cornell University. Those holding the Ph.D. degree from any institution may obtain these fellowships, which carry no emolument, but allow free tuition, the use of the library, etc.

THE chair of botany at Oberlin College, vacant by the death of Professor Herbert Jones, has been filled by the appointment of Frederick O. Grover. Mr. Grover was graduated from Dartmouth in 1890, and subsequently continued his studies at Harvard University.

PROFESSOR E. B. WILSON, of Columbia University, has recovered from the serious illness from which he suffered during the summer, but will take advantage of the Sabbatical year allowed by Columbia University to spend next year in travel and research abroad.

THE following instructors have been appointed in the University of Michigan: Lawrence Bigelow, in chemistry; James Pollock, Hamilton Timberlake and Julia W. Snow, in botany; Augustus Trow-

bridge, in physics; W. H. Butts and A. W. Whiting, in mathematics, and Archibald Campbell, in organic chemistry.

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PROFESSOR BARTHOLOMEW PRICE, Master of Pembroke College, has resigned the Sedleian chair of natural philosophy at Oxford University on the completion of his eightieth year. Oxford University has suffered a more serious loss in the resignation of Professor Ray Lankester to accept the directorship of the Natural History Museum.

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THE resignation of Professor George J. Brush as head of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale has been accepted. He was appointed professor emeritus, and Professor R. H. Chittenden appointed to the Directorate. Dr. George P. Eaton, Yale, 1894, a son of the late Daniel C. Eaton, was appointed Assistant in Osteology in the Peabody Museum.

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THE University of Cincinnati has again been presented with a gift of \$60,000, this time by Mr. Asa van Wormer, a retired merchant of Cincinnati. This sum is to be devoted to the erection of a fire-proof library building. As the University is the custodian of the library of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, this gift will have an added interest.

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THE faculty of the City College of New York has been increased by the appointment of the following as assistant professors: Stanislas C. Constant, French language and literature; August Rupp, B.A., Latin language and literature; William Fox, B.S., M.E., applied mathematics; Ernest Ilgen, A.B., German language, and Charles Downer, A.B., French literature.

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THE following promotions and new appointments have been made at the Massa-

chusetts Institute of Technology: Henry P. Talbot, to be Professor of Analytical Chemistry; H. O. Hoffman, Professor of Mining and Metallurgy; D. P. Bartlett, Associate Professor of Mathematics; R. R. Lawrence, Instructor in Physics; and as assistants: J. C. Coffin, H. W. Smith and M. D. Thompson, in physics; and G. M. Holman, in biology.

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By the will of the late David A. Wells Harvard and Williams are each to receive a fund, the interest of which should amount to \$500 annually. The student to receive it must be a member of the senior class, and the best essay on an economic subject is to be the standard upon which the fund is awarded. This prize is as large as Harvard University now offers. Unlike a scholarship, it is contingent on merit, and no charity plea will be allowed to affect the awarding of the money.

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JAMES LAW, a wealthy citizen of Chicago, has given \$50,000 to the trustees of Monmouth (Ill.) College, on condition that they raise a like amount by commencement day next June. The money is to go to the endowment of the chairs of literature and sociology, now occupied by Mrs. Jennie Logue Campbell and Professor Russell Graham. The proposition was accepted by the trustees, who will proceed at once to carry out their part of the conditions. Mr. Law gave \$1,000 to the new auditorium of Monmouth College, dedicated in June, 1897.

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TREASURER WILKINSON, of Mt. Holyoke College, has received \$100,000, provision for which was made by the late Charles P. Wilder, of Wellesley Hills, but which was not available till now. It was given in memory of his deceased wife, the late Mary E. Wilder, on alumna of the institute under its earlier name, and is to be accredited to the Boston Mt. Holyoke

Alumnæ Association. One-half of the fund is to be expended in the erection and equipment of a new dormitory. The other half is for the endowment fund of the college, its income to be devoted to the support and extension of the scientific department.

A number of important changes have just been made in the faculty of New York City College. The department of chemical physics, which has been under the charge of Professor R. Ogden Doremus, in connection with the department of chemistry, has been placed under the charge of Professor Alfred G. Compton, of the department of applied mathematics, who will be assisted by Professor C. Howard-Parmly, formerly Assistant Professor in Pure Mathematics, and Professor Ivan Sickles, formerly Assistant Professor in Natural History. The change of departments has been under consideration for some time, and has been made because it is thought that the department of physics was not up to the standard set by the other natural science departments.

PROFESSOR G. A. H. FRASER has resigned his position in the Latin department of Colorado College and Professors F. H. Loud and F. W. Cragin of the mathematical and geological departments respectively, have been granted leave of absence for one year. Rufus W. Bagg, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, lately connected with the Maryland geological survey, has been appointed Instructor in Geology. Charles Brookover, A.M., recently an instructor in the Ohio State University, takes charge of the work in biology. Dr. Barnett, Ph.D., Cornell, is the new instructor in physics and Ernest Brehant, A.M., Harvard, in the classics. The department of modern languages which is under the direction of Professor L. A. E. Ahlers, has been strengthened by the appointment of two new instructors, Mrs. Abbie Fiske

Eaton [A.M., Wisconsin], in German and J. G. Gulick, A.B., Harvard, in French and Spanish. Miss Francis Wiggin, A.B. [Wisconsin], has been appointed librarian.

THE new catalogue of the Yale graduate department, which has just been issued shows a total enrolment of 276 students. As a number of students usually come too late for the first enrolment this number has probably been increased. The number does not include those in the courses for teachers, who properly belong to the Graduate School. One hundred and forty-nine of the students are graduates from Yale and eleven have received degrees from both Yale and some other university. Smith College furnishes 8, Wellesley and the Dashisha, Japan, each 6, Vassar 5, Harvard, Wesleyan and Amherst each 4, Nebraska, Colby, Bethany, Indiana and Cornell each 3. There are 32 women, as compared with 35 last year and 167 were students last year, while 109 have entered this fall. The growth of the graduate department during the last few years has been remarkable, though the ratio of increase is much too large to be long sustained. In 1864 the students numbered 138, 176 in 1895, 227 in 1896, 262 in 1897 and 276 in 1898, as stated. The enrolment has thus more than doubled in four years, and along with the increase of students has come a much larger variety as well as number of courses of study. Important factors in the increase have been the opening of degrees to women and the enlargement of courses so as to include in the corps of graduate instructors the best minds in the university faculty.

A REVIEW of the Princeton university catalogue for the current academic year shows a large number of additional courses and changes from former years. Some of the changes are due to the recasting of the curriculum following the advances in

the entering requirements, and others are additions to the already long elective list. Some of these have been noticed in this column. The following are the most noteworthy: In the department of history courses are added history of the Roman Empire and ancient monarchies of the East by Professor Frothingham; the age of the Renaissance and the European war of religion by Professor Van Dyke, and American history by Mr. McElroy. Graduate courses in archæology and the history of art are also added; problems in Greek architecture by Professor Marquand, and Gothic cathedrals by Professor Frothingham. In the English department there will be a course introductory to English philology by Professor Parrott, open to sophomores, a graduate course in the historical plays of Shakspeare, and Mr. Tuckerman will give an English seminar in original research for graduates, and optional to seniors.

The most notable changes are in the scientific department. Latin will be required hereafter in the freshman year of candidates for the degree of bachelor of science. The *Æneid* will be read in the first term, and Cicero and Ovid in the second term. The English department has also been recast, including an outline sketch of English literature, first principles of English composition, introduction to English philology, and exercises in composition in the freshman and sophomore years of the Scientific School, and a junior elective in the history of English poetry exclusive of the drama. The courses in German have also been rearranged, and advanced courses with field work are given in mathematics, graphics and geodesy.

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THE steady growth of Dartmouth has from time to time in the past few years demanded additions to the teaching force of the college. This year several such additions and other changes are noted. Pro-

fessor Charles H. Hitchcock, of the department of geology, is on a year's leave of absence, while conducting geological research in the Hawaiian Islands. Professor C. F. Richardson has returned from Europe and has resumed charge of the department of English. Professor E. B. Frost, of the department of astronomy, has accepted a professorship in Chicago University. An arrangement has been made, however, whereby he will teach the required Junior year winter term astronomy at Dartmouth.

Professor George C. McKee, Instructor in Physics last year, will not return this year. Professor Albert C. Crehore, of this department, had been granted a two years' leave of absence, and is now at Cleveland, O., engaged in scientific work. Professor J. H. Gerould, of the biology department, will devote a year to study in Europe. Professor A. W. French, of the Chandler School, has severed his connection with the faculty of the college to go into business at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Professor E. G. Ham, Instructor in Latin, will spend the next two years in study. Professor A. K. Hardy, Instructor in German, is in Europe, and will not return this year. Professor E. F. Nichols, of Leavenworth, Kas., will be Assistant Professor of Physics, Professor C. F. Emerson remaining at the head of the department. Professor E. H. Burton will be Assistant Professor of Latin and Instructor in Greek. Professor F. H. Dixon, a graduate of the University of Michigan, has been made Assistant Professor in Economics and Instructor in History. H. S. Jennings, University of Michigan, '93, Harvard, Ph.D., '95, will assist in the department of biology. Professor Jennings studied two years at the University of Jena and in the Naples Zoological laboratory. Charles H. Richardson, who was awarded the degree of Ph.D. at Dartmouth last June, will assist in chemistry this year, and John L. Proctor, '91, recently professor of the Holderness (N.

H.) school, will assist in mathematics. John M. Poor, '97, will be Instructor in Astronomy, and William B. Huntington, Harvard, '96, has been appointed Instructor in English.

THE recent death of Charles A. Rhetts, Associate Professor of Law at the University of Indiana, cast a gloom over university circles. He was universally loved and was a most successful teacher. Dean W. P. Rogers of the Law School who had arranged to be absent this year, changed his plans and is still at his old place.

The following teachers are again at their posts: V. F. Marsters, Professor of Geology, after two years' study at Harvard; Dr. D. M. Mother, Professor of Botany, after three years' study in Europe; Dr. E. H. Lindley, Associate Professor of Psychology, after two years' work at Clark and one year in Europe; Dr. D. A. Rothrock, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, after one year in Leipzig; H. T. Stephenson, Instructor in English after one year in Harvard.

The following are the important changes and additions: Dr. E. L. Bogart, a graduate of Princeton, Ph.D., Halle, and for the last term Acting Professor in Smith College, will have charge of the Department of Political Economy during Dr. Fetter's absence. Mr. W. E. Chapman, of Fort Wayne, will fill the vacancy in law next year. Dr. Ernest L. Rettger will fill the place in the department of mathematics made vacant by the absence of Mr. Faught; Mr. Sanford Bell will fill for the year the position of Assistant Professor of Pedagogy; Professor Frank Tilden, A.B., '92, Hamilton College, New York, A.M., Harvard, '97, and Professor of Greek four years in Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., has been elected Assistant Professor in Greek; Mr. Edwin George Baldwin, a graduate of Illinois College, and three years a graduate student in Yale, has been appointed Instructor in

Latin; Dr. L. M. Harris has accepted the Chair in English in Charleston College, South Carolina. Dr. Guido H. Stempel has been elected to the position made vacant by Dr. Harris. Mr. B. F. Moore, a graduate of Cornell, now principal of Willsboro high school, N. Y., has been selected as Mr. Stempel's successor. The vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. C. S. Thomas to accept the Professorship of English in Center College, Danville, Kentucky, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Philip J. Gentner, at present an assistant in English at Harvard University. Mr. Gentner is a graduate of Harvard, magna cum laude. He has spent one year in study in Europe and one year in graduate work in Harvard University.

At the fall meeting of the board of trustees at Cornell President Schurman presented his sixth annual report. It contains an unusually interesting budget of information.

Under the head "The Year in General" President Schurman says of 1897-'98: "Not only has the attendance been larger than ever before, but, owing to the great advance made in recent years in the standards of admission to nearly all courses, a striking improvement has been wrought, and is now markedly visible, in the scholarship of this augmented body of students. And while the intellectual life of the university runs so high, the year has witnessed a hitherto unparalleled expansion of its material resources. Apart from the completion of the great hydraulic laboratory and dam at Triphammer Falls, the enlargement of Sage Chapel, now practically finished, and the addition to Morse Hall, which is already begun, the records of the year are illustrated by three splendid benefactions. The mansion of the late chairman of the board was conveyed by his sons, Dean Sage and William H. Sage, to the university, as a me-

morial to their father, to be used as an infirmary; and they not only fitted it up and equipped it for that purpose, but for its perpetual maintenance they presented with it an endowment of \$100,000. The state of New York, following the precedent of the legislation establishing at Cornell the State Veterinary College, established this year the New York State College of Forestry, which, like the Veterinary College, will be maintained by the state and administered by Cornell University. The laboratory of this college will be a demonstration area of 30,000 acres of forest in the Adirondacks, which the state purchases. But the most splendid gift of the year is due to the generosity of a new benefactor, whose munificence has enabled the board of trustees, without spending one cent of their income, to establish a great department, which had long been needed to round out the educational work of the university—a department of medicine; and it is the ambition of this generous benefactor to make the Cornell University Medical College, which has just been organized, second to none in the world."

President Schurman states that "ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower was, on October 30, 1897, elected chairman of the board of trustees, in succession to Mr. Sage."

"The total number of persons receiving instruction at the university in 1897-98 was 2,131. Exclusive of those attending the summer schools (203), and those attending the winter school in agriculture (93), there were regularly enrolled 1,835 students. This is the largest attendance ever registered, exceeding that even of 1893-94, which was the last year of low entrance requirements for the great majority of undergraduates and free tuition for all graduates."

DR. DWIGHT'S intention of retiring from the presidency of Yale at the end of the present academic year was evidently a

well-kept secret, but the surprise which his announcement has caused is greater than it otherwise would have been, for the reason that the approaching bicentennial celebration had enlisted his ardent interest, and will be an event with which he would naturally wish to be officially associated. In that fact is found a complete proof of the sincerity of his conviction that his age makes his resignation suitable and advantageous, for it can scarcely be doubted that his personal inclination has tempted him to extend his term over the University's two hundredth anniversary. He has shown, at least in public, no signs of feeling the pressure of advancing years, or manifested a desire to be relieved of any part of the multifarious work which devolves upon a President of Yale; and to those who at recent alumni meetings have remarked his bodily vigor and mental elasticity it has seemed that he might retain his great office for another decade to his own satisfaction and that of the University. And yet if his capacity for continued service enhances regret at his retirement, it also justifies the hope that he will live long in the enjoyment of well-earned repose.

The problem of choosing a successor to President Dwight, so suddenly assigned to the Yale corporation, is bound to arouse intense interest among all graduates of the University, and the interest will not be confined to them. Already speculation has begun, and a dozen possibilities have been suggested. Such a canvass is as desirable as it is inevitable, for there are few duties more important and more difficult than the duty of putting a new man at the head of a great institution of learning. In this case there is no one to whom the general opinion of Yale points as the natural successor of President Dwight, as most of his predecessors, if not he himself, were designated. It is an open field for this reason, and for another reason there is likely to be a wider range of consideration

than there has been heretofore. The tradition that the President of Yale must be a clergyman has had almost the force of a charter provision in the past, but there is substantial reason to think that it will not control the next choice. This is by no means equivalent to saying that a clergyman will not be chosen, but if the long line of clerical incumbents remains unbroken tradition will probably not have much to do with its continuance. The corporation of Yale is a body of liberal-minded men, or at least is controlled by men of liberal minds, over whom the progressive spirit of the age may be expected to exercise a legitimate influence. But for the same reason it is not likely to exaggerate the merits of an innovation.

One thing seems to us certain: Those who are preparing to oppose the appointment of a clergyman merely because he is a clergyman will find themselves confronted with extraordinarily impressive proofs of the sagacity with which the

material as well as the intellectual and moral interests of Yale have been managed. Her clerical presidents have not been figureheads. They have possessed large authority and they have been in the habit of using it all. And under their successive administrations the college has grown into a University by a natural evolution, has increased enormously in attendance and equipment, has made surprisingly few poor investments, and stands to-day among the foremost examples of progressive conservatism in the world. Those who think that a better record might have been made and that it is time for a new departure will not easily demonstrate their proposition. It is to be hoped, and it is probable, that the members of the Yale corporation, in their search for a successor to the wise and able man whose successful rule is by his own choice near its end, will consider that a theological degree is neither proof nor disproof of fitness for the place they have to fill.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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## Notes and Announcements.\*

DODD, MEAD & CO. announce that they will publish immediately in this country Mr. G. W. Steeven's *With Kitchener to Khartum*.

THE second volume of *The Workers*, by Walter Wyckoff, has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. Wyckoff's socialistic experiences in this volume extend into the far West.

THE CENTURY CO. have just issued a new illustrated edition of that ever-popular story, *The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks*

\* Publishers are requested to note that all literary announcements should be in the editor's hands not later than the 16th of the month. The subscription list of BOOK REVIEWS is one of 10,000 names. It circulates chiefly among the educational and professional classes and members of the book trade.

and Mrs. Aleshine (including "The Dusanter") by Mr. Frank R. Stockton.

HADLEY & MATTHEWS, New York, have published the American edition of *Emin Pasha: His Life and Work*. They will also publish the Century edition of the *Lyrical Ballads* of Wordsworth and Coleridge edited by Thomas Hutchinson.

MR. CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON, Librarian of the Boston Athenæum, is editing a memorial volume of the poems of the late John Henry Boynton, Ph.D. (Harvard), instructor at Radcliffe College and last year at Syracuse University.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN'S address at the thirtieth Commencement of Cornell University, in June last, has been published

by the Putnam's with the title *A Generation of Cornell*, 1868-98. It gives in compact form the main facts regarding the splendid development of that institution.

THE series of small books called "The Oxford Manuals of English History" (Scribner) has just been completed by the publication of *England and the Hundred Years' War*. This volume, the third chronologically, but the sixth and last to appear, is the work of Mr. C. W. C. Oman, the editor of the series.

*The Great Salt Lake Trail* by Colonel Henry Inman and Colonel W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) has just been issued by The Macmillan Company. It is a companion volume to *The Old Santa Fé Trail* by Colonel Henry Inman which this same firm issued last year. The photogravure illustrations are by F. Colburn Clarke.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY announce that they will publish immediately in this country, Mr. G. W. Steevens' *With Kitchener to Khartum*, being the dramatic narrative of the recent taking of Omdurman by the Sirdar. Mr. Steevens, the well-known traveller and writer, acted as special correspondent for a London daily during the entire campaign.

THE book which Mr. Hemment has written, entitled *Cannon and Camera*, describes the varied scenes and experiences of the campaign, and states many unvarnished facts. Over one hundred pictures are included in the book, which will be unequalled as an actual pictorial history of the war in Cuba. *Cannon and Camera* will be published shortly by D. Appleton & Co.

D. C. HEATH & Co., Publishers, Boston, have in press for immediate issue in Heath's "Modern Language Series" *Marcou's French Review Exercises* for Advanced Students, by Dr. P. B. Marcou, Instructor in Romance Languages in Harvard University. These exercises are designed to furnish drill on the elementary rules of grammar, as a general review for students who have already had a year or two of French.

A. S. BARNES & Co., have just issued *Bird Gods* in Ancient Europe, by Charles DeKay, late Consul General in Berlin; a unique book which will interest both lovers of bird-lore and students of ornithology. In simple and attractive style Mr. DeKay presents the results of much original research, and traces the origin of many ancient myths to recognized laws of bird-life. The volume is apparently decorated by George Wharton Edwards.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY announce for early publication *General Physiology: an Outline of the Science of Life*: by Max Verworn, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Physiology in the Medical Faculty of the University of Jena. Translated from the second German edition and edited by Frederick S. Lee, Ph.D. Adjunct Professor of Physiology in Columbia University. This exhaustive work has two hundred and eighty five illustrations.

PROFESSOR HENRY A. BEERS, the author of *A Suburban Pastoral*, *The Ways of Yale* and other books is about to bring out *A History of English Romanticism in the Eighteenth Century*, through Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. Its chapters are: The Subject Defined, The Augustans, The Spencerians, The Landscape Poets, The Miltonic Group, The School of Warton, the Gothic Revival, Percy and the Ballads, Ossian, Thomas Chatterton, and the German Tributary.

A VERY beautiful edition of *The Ingoldsby Legends* illustrated with pen drawings and very many colored illustrations by Arthur Rackham has just been published by The Macmillan Company. The book is prefaced by F. J. Simmons with a clear and brief account of Barham. It is a book to delight the artistic instinct which prompts so many book lovers now-a-days. The paper and typography are a delight to the hand and the eye also. It was printed in London by Dent.

MESSRS. HENRY HOLT & Co., have in press *Essays on Education*, by the late Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, edited by Professor J. P. Munroe of the same institution. The author had himself hoped

to collect these papers in a volume. They are conspicuous for his characteristic humanity and sound sense, and are grouped under *Technological Education, Manual Education, The Teaching of Arithmetic and College Problems* (including College Athletics).

RECENT modern language text-books include the following: Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., publish a *Grammaire Française*, by Messrs. Baptiste Méras and S. M. Stern; Töpffer's *La Bibliothèque de Mon Oncle* edited by Mr. Robert L. Taylor; and Richard von Volkmann-Leander's *Träumereien an Französische Kaminen*, edited by Miss Idelle B. Watson. The Macmillan Co., publish Lessing's *Nathan der Weise*, edited by Mr. George O. Curme; and Goethe's *Egmont*, edited by Dr. Sylvester Primer.

SPON & CHAMBERLAIN announce the annual edition of the Photogram entitled *Photograms of '98* as just out, being Vol. IV. This year it contains numerous illustrations of pictures from the Royal Academy, reproductions of photographs selected from the finest amateur and professional work of the year from various parts of the world, a number of fine full-page process plates and numerous colored illustrations. It also contains a critical notice of the great British exhibitions of the year by Gleeson White. Articles on the non-exhibited work of the year. And a *resumé* of the scientific and technical advances in photography.

THE October number of the *Journal of Pedagogy* completes the eleventh volume of this Educational Magazine. All the numbers of the volume just completed have had an unusually strong table of contents, and well deserve the opinion of Dr. Wychgram in the *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Ausländisches Unterrichten* that "the *Journal of Pedagogy* is one of the most distinguished American pedagogical reviews." Among the leading articles in the last number are The Musical Interests of Children, by Fanny B. Gates; The Educational Value of Fiction, by Dr. Charles W. Super; Some Adolescent Reminiscences, by Professor M. V. O'Shea; and Rational Psychology for Teachers, by Dr. W. T. Harris.

*The Welsh People: their Origin, Language and History* is the title of a book to be published at an early date by The Macmillan Company. The very interesting matter contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on Land in Wales and Monmouthshire has been edited with additions, notes and appendices by John Rhys, Principal of Jesus College and Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford; and David Brynmor Jones, Q. C., M. P. The book is a very thorough study of the Welsh race, laws, languages and constitutional relation to England. In the appendix are very complete lists of authorities on the subjects dealt with, and also an exhaustive bibliography.

*In Palestine, and Other Poems* is the title of another volume of charming verse by Richard Watson Gilder.

It is five years since the author of *The New Day* has brought out a volume of new poems, and the larger part of the present collection has not previously appeared anywhere in print. The first of the book's four divisions contains verse suggested by travel in Palestine, Egypt and Greece; in the second are poems following naturally the initial piece, "The Poet's Day;" the third part consists of songs of heroism in peace and battle, including the late war; while the fourth is composed more strictly of poems of occasion. The volume is tastefully bound, having on one side a wreath of Palestine flowers, and on the other the Jerusalem cross.

A CONTINUOUS calendar, designed by Charles A. Burkhardt, 31 West Twenty-third street, New York City is the most ingenious thing of its kind ever published, but more than this, it is the most practical. The only thing necessary to find any date from 1845 to 1945 is to turn a disk till the year wanted appears, when the whole calendar of the year is spread before you. It is almost equally as simple to find dates as far back as 1762, or as far ahead as 2012. Leap years are automatically provided for and the date of Easter Sunday for each year is shown. In spite of all the work this continuous calendar will do it consists of but two pieces, one a heavy oblong of tough cardboard, and the other a revolving disk of the same material. The calendar will prove invaluable to both business man and student.

*Out of Mulberry Street*, stories of tenement life in New York City by Jacob A. Riis, is the title of a new volume by the author of *How the Other Half Lives*. Its significance lies in the fact that Mulberry Street has been for many years the site of the Metropolitan Police Headquarters, the tales here told being drawn from the daily grist of the police hopper, "at which," says Mr. Riis, "I have been grinding for twenty years." No journalist has worked at this mill with steadier hand, or more observant and sympathetic eye; and the reader of his famous first book knows what to expect in this one, and will not be disappointed. It shows upon what foundation of experience *How The Other Half Lives* was based. Stories and sketches of tenement life form the staple of the volume, under characteristic captions.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY will publish in a few weeks *The Autobiography of a Veteran*, by General Enrico della Rocca, translated by Mrs. Janet Ross, author of *Three Generations of English Women*. This work is a contribution to contemporary history. The subject of the memoir, who was born in 1807, was over ninety years old when he died. It contains a curious account of life in Piedmont in the early part of the century, and much personal matter about Louis Napoleon, Cavour, Garibaldi and the Savoy Princes, which will be of particular interest to the student of European affairs during this century. General della Rocca's long and active career in the public service necessarily makes his biography a comment on and an account of, the stirring actions which have resulted in an independent and united Italy.

THE late Charles A. Dana's *Recollections of the Civil War*, to be published shortly by D. Appleton & Co., is said to form one of the most remarkable volumes of historical, political and personal reminiscences which have been given to the public. Mr. Dana was not only practically a member of the Cabinet and in the confidence of the leaders of Washington, but he was also the chosen representative of the War Department with General Grant and other military commanders, and he was present at many of the councils which preceded movements of the greatest importance. Mr. Dana was selected to sit

in judgment upon charges of treason, bribery, and fraud, and he was familiar with all the inner workings of the vast machinery which was set in operation by the war. The importance of this unwritten history is obvious. Furthermore, Mr. Dana's own narrative is reinforced by many letters from Grant, Stanton, Sherman and others.

THE CENTURY CO. have just issued a book on *Cuba and Porto Rico with the Other Islands of the West Indies*, written by Robert T. Hill, a geologist and geographer of high standing, who has been engaged for years in explorations of the West Indian Islands. Mr. Hill is a member of the United States Geological Survey and has been connected with the Smithsonian Institution. His book will describe the topography, climate, products, people, social conditions and business possibilities of the entire group of islands, and it will be very fully illustrated.

Other issues of The Century Co. at the same time include the new edition of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, with illustrations by the brothers Rhead; *University Problems*, by President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University; *Out of Mulberry Street*, by Jacob A. Riis, author of *How the Other Half Lives*; and a new volume of verse. *In Palestine and Other Poems*, by Richard Watson Gilder.

THAT minuteness of knowledge which is to be looked for in a thesis submitted by a candidate for a doctorate in philosophy in a German university is the apparent thing in *The Attitude of the Greek Tragedians Toward Art* (Macmillan), by Dr. John H. Huddilston. It is a most ingenious and learned disquisition upon the evidences appearing in the dramas of Sophocles, Æschylus and Euripides, of the influences of the work of architects, sculptors and painters about them, such a research as might be made (comparing great things with small) for Maeterlinck and the Pre-Raphaelites and symbolists of England and France. So far, the essayist's purpose is clear. But there is another and deeper matter beneath, which makes the essay also one upon the inter-relations of the fine arts during Athens' glory, and gives it an interest hardly less catholic than special. As a whole, the book is a flattering example of the work American

scholars are doing in the worthiest directions,—*The Dial*.

PROFESSOR A. V. DICEY's lectures on the Development of Constitutional Government, which are being given in America this autumn, are of unusual importance. There is no higher authority in this field than this great English scholar. None of his lectures has greater significance for us in America than that on "The Constitutionalism of England under the Commonwealth." It brings under discussion many important documents with which many of our people are not familiar, but with which all ought to be familiar, as their office was one of distinct preparation for our own American constitution. We shall be rendering a real service to those who are interested in Professor Dicey's lectures and to all students of the development of constitutional government by calling attention to the fact that almost all of the great historic documents discussed by Professor Dicey have been printed in the series of Old South Leaflets, so that for a few cents all may possess them. Every one who has not a list of the Old South Leaflets on his table should write to the Directors of the Old South Work in Boston and get one, for he will have occasion to refer to it in connection with many interests besides that of constitution making.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY has recently published some very beautiful illustrated Christmas books. The *Choir Invisible*, revised by the author, and with many photographs and text drawings by Orson Lowell, is just running through a second large edition within two weeks of its publication. Its popularity seems to be unabated. Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's *Home Life in Colonial Days* is another book which must make a strong appeal to women. Its great variety of subject, and its illustration of old-time manners, methods and household work and utensils is proving irresistible, if we may judge by the way the book has been received. Mrs. Earle combines so happily skill of the social antiquarian with the art of a graceful and entertaining writer.

A new departure has been made by the same firm in the publication of Messrs. Dent's delightful edition of *The Works of Jane Austen*. This edition has many superb colored illustrations by C. E. and H. M. Brock. Its covers, fly leaves and title

pages have also been beautifully decorated. Editions of old friends like *Cranford* and the *Last of the Mohicans*, illustrated in color, and in the beautiful typography for which Messrs. Dent are famous, are others which will be welcome at this time as holiday presents.

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co., have just published an illustrated edition of *The Beginnings of New England*; or the Puritan theocracy in its relations to civil and religious liberty by John Fiske. Containing portraits, maps, facsimiles, contemporary views, prints and other historic materials.

The illustrated editions of Mr. Fiske's volumes on the "American Revolution" and "The Critical Period of American History" have been received with very great favor. Aside from their remarkable value and their uncommon charm of style, the illustrations have especially commended them to all who appreciate the careful and appropriate style in which they were illustrated. All thought of mere ornament or decoration being discarded, those illustrations have been used which would best depict and emphasize the persons, scenes, and incidents which have positive historic significance in the narrative. The same course has been pursued in the present volume. It is bountifully furnished with portraits of the more important figures in early New England, facsimiles of noteworthy documents, contemporary views of scenes and incidents which have left permanent impressions on the memory or the imagination of mankind.

THE appearance of *Songs from the Ghetto* by Morris Rosenfeld (Copeland and Day) is an event of some interest. Written in the Judeo-German or Yiddish they have been made intelligible to German and English readers by the clever treatment and translation of the editor, Professor Leo Wiener, of Harvard. Those who in the past year or two had been fortunate enough to hear this "Tailor poet" read his poems, rejoice that the book extends an audience that has been deeply stirred by the themes no less than by the art of the poet.

Mr. Rosenfeld sings of his people and for his people. For many years he has eked out an existence as presser in

the New York sweat shops, and some of his strongest poems were composed in the noon hour at the shop when brain, less worn than body, scorned rest and gave its protest in these verses. Many of the songs are national and tell of Jewish rites and festivals still piously observed in all their orthodoxy by many a Russian East Side Jew.

The note of sadness is in these national poems, and follows in the songs of nature; but whether his themes be of labor, race or nature, their readers will acknowledge a book of high literary merit and new interest. Professor Wiener has added an excellent page-for-page prose translation and a glossary.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. have just published the illustrated edition of John Fiske's *The Beginnings of New England*, or the Puritan Theocracy in its Relations to Civil and Religious Liberty, which is also issued in a large-paper edition limited to 250 copies; *The Life and Letters of the Apostle Paul*, by Dr. Lyman Abbott, who

argues that the history of actual organized Christianity through the ages is the history of the intermingling of the three conceptions—the pagan conception of God as one whose wrath must be satisfied by a sacrifice, the Jewish conception of God as a lawgiver who can be approached only by obedience to his laws, and the Christian conception of God as a father who gives life freely to all who will accept the gift—the last of which Dr. Abbott regards as the special gospel of Paul; *The Making and the Unmaking of the Preacher*, lectures treating of the conditions of modern preaching, especially of the influences which are affecting the personality of the preacher, delivered in March, 1898, on the Lyman Beecher Foundation before the divinity students at Yale, by Dr. William Jewett Tucker, President of Dartmouth College; *Samuel E. Sewall*, a memoir of the famous chief justice of Massachusetts in colonial days, by Nina Moore Tiffany; and *Select Essays on Dante*, by Karl Witte, translated by C. Mabel Lawrence, and edited by Philip H. Wicksteed.

## Reviews.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

*The Divine Drama*: The Manifestation of God in the Universe. By Granville Ross Pike. New York, The Macmillan Company.

There are chapters in this book that remind us of Bushnell at his best. Passages of rare eloquence and beauty abound. Scattered over the pages with profusion indicative of riches in reserve are epigrammatic sentences that glow and sparkle in the memory. We have rarely read a book more stimulating or more suggestive. You might call it a system of theology written from the Parable of the Prodigal Son, and the Lord's Prayer. The central idea is the Immanence of God in the drama of life. It is evolution and progression in the Divine Manifestation. The standpoint differs from that of the old theologians, and is that held by the new. It is not orthodox in the accepted way, nor is it heterodox in any bad sense. The aim of the writer is to give old truths in a new setting. The "points of Calvinism" come floating by like ice-blocks on the river tides. You are surprised to meet your old formulas marching hand in hand harmoniously with those you never framed or knew. Taking the whole book together it is calculated to confirm one's faith, with larger sympathies

and brighter hopes. The optimism of the book is truly Christian; there is no going back or falling down in the march of events or the evolution of the divine ideal. Nor is there in the review, any slighting of the hindrances, oppositions, penalties and catastrophes, that are found in "self-hood" and unholy living. The doctrine of the atonement is that of manifestation; yet the vicariousness is recognized and explained. "Objective imputation" is not believed, and the theory of inherited sins finds no support. At the same time the manifestation of the Personality of God in Christ is made very vivid and convincing. "God is manifested in Jesus, not comprehended." There is no decree of pretention and there is just a chance that the persistently wicked may finally become extinct. Life here and life beyond is educative. The disciplines of this world are all benevolent; even the sorrows of the next world are not simply penal. The doctrine of instantaneous perfection at death is not held; and progressive sanctification is shown to be necessary.

But the special feature of this book is that it not only studies theology from the human side, but that it finds its large resources of regenera-

tive power exerted on society. Therefore all the great social questions are discussed with thoroughness and the resolution of them shown to be a part of the divine drama. The fallacies of Perron and the fanciful generalizations of Herron, are most effectively touched and the conservative views of this writer seem to be the result of much study not only as a theorist, but as a practical worker. Probably no book yet published covers so thoroughly in small compass the ground of modern thought on religious and social questions, with so much respect for old views combined with such sympathy and so hearty a belief in the new.—*The Evangelist*.

*The Ingoldsby Legends*. Illustrated in color. The Macmillan Company.

*The Ingoldsby Legends* have found a sympathetic illustrator for a very handsome new presentation of them by Dent & Co. (New York: Macmillan). Mr. Arthur Rackham supplies pen drawings and color-drawings, and for favorable examples of each style we would point to pages 73 and 74, only in the latter instance ("If Orpheus first produced the waltz") the artist's humor takes on a classic grace, revealing his capacity for decorative design. This is shown again in the little cut (as it purports to be), with a feeling of Cruikshank, on p. 537. A brief, plain account of Barham and his works is prefaced by Mr. F. J. Simmonds, and completes the apparatus needful for the enjoyment of the comic medley of prose and verse so long approved of English readers.—*The Nation*.

*Emin Pasha*. By George Schweitzer. Hadley and Matthews.

The Fashoda incident and the still pending controversy regarding the Valley of the Bahrel-Ghazal have reawakened interest in the extensive regions of Central Africa, which before the rise of Mahdism, were controlled by the Khedive of Egypt. Full and trustworthy information concerning these important territories is now accessible in the two volumes collectively entitled *Emin Pasha*, by George Schweitzer (Hadley and Matthews). The author of this book is Emin Pasha's executor and the guardian of his daughter; he has founded this sketch on numerous letters addressed by the subject from the center of Africa to his friends in various countries, and on his diaries, which comprise some nineteen volumes, and constitute an almost inexhaustible store of valuable records. In his selections from these materials and in his comments thereon, the biographer has had the expert assistance of Dr. Schweinfurth, one of the highest authorities on Central African questions. The aim of the work is to perpetuate the memory of a German explorer and administrator, who, although his acts were not always free from human weakness, is, upon the whole, a memorable example of unselfish devotion to the highest interests of mankind. The usefulness of these vol-

umes is enhanced by an introduction from the pen of Dr. R. W. Felkin, who writes from firsthand knowledge of Egypt's equatorial provinces, having been an eye witness of some of the events discussed.

All that Emin really accomplished for science will not be known until his diaries have been carefully worked over by competent specialists. Dr. F. von Richthofen, who has inspected them describes them as "documents of extraordinary importance, which, in many respects, will probably be the future historian's only sources of information." Professor Hartlaub, of Bremen, has said in the *Deutsche Revue*: "Emin's researches have thrown light clear as noonday upon a great tract of equatorial Africa, which, so far as science was concerned, had hitherto been shrouded in darkness. This is especially true regarding ornithology. We are also indebted to him for a mass of valuable notes on the habits of the animals that came under his observation." His philological researches have been the subject of special praise from Geigler Pasha, who, with his intimate knowledge of the Soudan, writes: "No African traveller can have at all approached him in the mastery of the Inner African idioms. If his notes on these were lost it would be an irreparable misfortune for future explorers."—*New York Sun*.

*Thermodynamics of the Steam-Engine and Other Heat-Engines*. By Cecil H. Peabody, Professor of Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. J. Wiley & Sons. 4th ed. Rewritten and reset.

This is a new and revised, rearranged and extended issue of the well-known work of Professor Peabody, now ten years old. The book has been carefully and completely revised, to bring it up to date in theory and in current practice. Considerable new matter has been introduced and the whole has been reconstructed in such a manner as to make it substantially such as its author would have prepared as a new treatise on its subject at the present time. It is an excellent piece of technical work and undoubtedly will more than sustain the reputation which it has already acquired.—*Science*.

*The Free Expansion of Gases*. Edited by J. S. Ames, Ph.D. Scientific Memoirs. Harper & Brothers.

A few months ago the pleasing announcement was made that the publication of a series of "Scientific Memoirs" would shortly be commenced by Harper & Brothers, under the editorial direction of Professor Ames, of Johns Hopkins University. They were to relate mostly to physical science and were to include only memoirs of first importance, and generally only such as are not very easy of access, or which are found only in some language other than English, or in a form otherwise inconvenient. Professor

Ames has secured the editorial assistance of a number of well-known students of physical science, and it is gratifying to know that in the near future many of the most important memoirs relating to this great department of human knowledge, many of which have marked epochs in the history of science, will be available in a convenient and comparatively inexpensive form.

The editor, while adhering closely to the original, has found condensation necessary and possible in portions of the reproduction. Brief biographical sketches of Gay-Lussac and Joule are given, and, when the interest which always attaches to the personality of men who do great things is considered, it seems a pity that a page or two was not given to each of these, instead of a brief paragraph. The mere dates of birth and death, and such like, are not usually the most interesting facts relating to a human life.

This and other volumes of the series soon to appear will undoubtedly meet with a hearty welcome, for they will make it easy for all students to possess the essence of what is of the very highest importance in the literature of exact science, either current or classic.—*Science*.

*The Rise and Growth of American Politics.*  
By Henry James Ford. The Macmillan Company.

No student of our constitutional and political history can afford to overlook the book entitled *The Rise and Growth of American Politics*, by Henry James Ford (Macmillans). The purpose of this work is to tell the story of our politics so as to explain their nature and interpret their characteristics. The author's aim is to give an explanation of causes rather than a narrative of events, so that the reader may understand the actual system of government under which we live. Holding that our politics do not become intelligible until they are viewed as an offshoot from English politics, or until, in other words, the growth of the variety is studied with regard to the characteristics of the stock, Mr. Ford begins with a chapter on colonial methods, after which he defines the political ideas of the authors of our Revolution, and then describes the conservative reaction which followed the peace of 1783 and culminated in the adoption of our Federal Constitution. This primary part of the essay ends with a chapter on the extent to which class rule prevailed in the United States during the closing years of the last and the early years of the present century. Then ensues an interesting review of the circumstances under which political parties were evolved and the ruling class was itself divided. Eminently suggestive, also, will be found the comments on the establishment of the "machine," on the nationalizing influence of party, on the convention system and on the conditions of party organization, subsistence and efficiency.

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In other chapters of this interesting book we

see how the Federalist forecast was refuted by the event, and how there was at work in this country, although as yet quite unsuspected, a principle of conservatism that seems to be peculiar to party organization of the English and American type.—*New York Sun*.

*Chapman's Homer.* Temple Classics.

It were probably vain for a critic to attempt at this time of day to say anything about Chapman's famous translation of Homer that has not been perfectly well said before. Yet its publication among the admirable set of reprints called the "Temple Classics" seems to justify more than a mere note of its appearance in our book list. As an English classic no one would question its worthiness of superlative admiration. As little would the most moderately well-equipped scholar suggest that it is Homer. "Prodigious, but you must not call it Homer;" that was the effect of Bentley's criticism of Pope's Iliad, and the same is true, though not for identical reasons, of the even more famous version of the Elizabethan celebrated in Keats' exquisite sonnet. In the furnace of Pope's heroic couplets Homer submitted to a literary metamorphosis in the interest of refined rhetoric. Chapman, after allowing for the defect in textual fidelity attributable to the exigencies of metre and rhyme—that mighty fourteen-syllable rhyming line which, without being what it has been claimed to be, particularly Homeric, yet, with its "proud full sail," drew from Shakespeare the magnificent tribute of the eighty-sixth sonnet—Chapman, we say, gives Homer to us as seen through a veil of fantastic humor of his own period, with all its passion of literary ornament and embellishing.—*Literature*.

*Paul, the Man, the Missionary, and the Teacher.* By Orello Cone, D.D. The Macmillan Company.

One of the most noteworthy contributions of the year to theological literature is Dr. Cone's great work on *Paul, the Man, the Missionary, and the Teacher*, just published by The Macmillan Company. No one can take up this book without being impressed at once with the magnitude of the labor involved in its authorship and the ripened scholarship manifested in the treatment of this important subject. The book will take rank at once as authority on matters relating to Pauline history and teaching.

In this book the great Apostle is studied with due regard to his natural antecedents and his intellectual and religious environment. By this scientific method of treating his subject, Dr. Cone presents a most complete and accurate interpretation of the greatest character in Christianity next to Jesus himself. The book is designed for all readers interested in Biblical study, for the general reader as well as for the specialist. It first treats of the man himself, of his formative influences, personal traits and great re-

ligious experiences. Then it takes up in detail his great missionary enterprises and concludes with what is our most scholarly exposition of the teachings of Paul in those Epistles most generally accepted as genuine—Romans, I and II. Corinthians, Galatians, I. Thessalonians and Philippians.

Dr. Cone treats this subject from the inside. He does not draw his conclusions from what has been written about Paul but from what Paul wrote himself. He goes with the mind of a scholar and the heart of a disciple to the great source of the Pauline teachings, Paul himself, and the picture which he gives us of the man and the interpretation which he gives us of his teachings are the most accurate, trustworthy and scholarly which have yet been presented to the world.—*Universalist Leader*.

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*Philadelphia: The Place and the People.* By Agnes Repplier. The Macmillan Company.

*Philadelphia: The Place and the People*, by Miss Agnes Repplier, published by Macmillan, is an attractive volume, bound in sober gray, as befits a record of the Quaker City, and decorated only with the city seal on the cover. In the introduction the writer refers with characteristically quaint humor to "an odious little history," the bete noir of early school days, destitute of life or interest for young minds, the redeeming feature of which was a picture of Penn's famous treaty. Whether the memory of that old school book print inspired her maturer mind with the idea of searching the records of those early days, and thus developed the material for the present volume, is not stated, but one thing is evident—that, although the careful, painstaking research into the archives of the past may be apparent, the facts discovered are not to be set down in any dry, lifeless, categorical manner. They are carefully arranged and classified, from an account of the childhood of "Philadelphia's Founder," to whose memory the book is dedicated, to an "up-to-date" description of the "City of Brotherly Love" as it stands to-day. But despite the orderly, systematic arrangement of historic facts and dates, the several items are so invested with life and vigor and so played upon with the grace and skill which are peculiar to Miss Repplier, that fall into line as a living procession, and the scenes and groups and single figures of the past rise up and float onward like a mirage, and the conjurer stands by and points out the details on each tableau-vivant as she calls it forth, with touches of humor and philosophy, such as she gives to the gem like essays and dissertations which have secured her a brilliant name in the annals of our current literature.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph*.

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*Short History of English Literature.* By Geo. Saintsbury. The Macmillan Company.

It was preordained that Mr. Saintsbury should write a complete history of English literature—

complete, that is, in the sense of summarizing the entire course of that literature from "Widsith" and "Beowulf" down to the most recently departed poet. Mr. Ruskin is the only living writer considered, an exception to the general rule that finds some justification. Whatever we may think of the eccentricities of the author's style or the vagaries of his judgment, he has never yet produced an uninteresting book, and his new *Short History of English Literature* (Macmillan) is thoroughly readable from first to last, even the sections that are perforce closely packed with names, titles and other bits of bare fact. And we always feel sure that the judgments expressed are Mr. Saintsbury's own, for his practice of reading any literature whereof he discourses is well known. Indeed, there are probably few men living who have read, with critical eye, so much modern literature, in the English and other languages. This qualification, combined with unusual retentiveness of impressions, gives to Mr. Saintsbury's writing a solidity beyond that of most current criticism, and makes this latest book of his peculiarly welcome.—*The Dial*.

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*The Hope of Immortality.* By the Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, Headmaster of Harrow School. The Macmillan Co.

Seldom have we been called upon to review a book that has yielded so much unrestricted satisfaction and pleasure as the one before us. It may be due to the vital interest of this absolutely absorbing question of immortality; it may be owing to the natural curiosity of human beings to pry into the mysteries of God; it may be in consequence of an argumentative turn of mind perhaps inclined to sympathize in some respects with materialism; it may be on account of an unshaken faith in Christianity and the hope of Immortality, which it ever offers with outstretched hands to all believers; but whatever the hidden cause, be it said, that the bright, transparent, wise, scholarly treatment of the subject has much to do with this result.

The reverend author says he has tried to write "for general readers" and "in a simple and straightforward style." Truly has he succeeded and we most earnestly wish that more books could be written on such vital topics "for general readers" and in the same bright, transparent, straightforward and simple manner. It is wonderfully refreshing to have our "Hope of Immortality" so finely and clearly analyzed and our faith in the same so strongly confirmed.—*Pacific Churchman*.

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*Moriah's Mourning, And Other Half-Hour Sketches.* By Ruth McEnery Stuart. Harper & Bros.

Life in the Slave States is bitter-sweet, now as of old; the same old immemorial human nature loves and hates, laughs and lounges there as doubtless it did in the "Old Creole Days" be-

fore the flood, or at least before De Soto. *Moriah's Mourning* with its attendant sheaf of stories is full of it, flashed upon us at various angles of the tragic or the grotesque situation as revealed in the darkey consciousness. Occasionally a deeper string is struck, and "A Minor Chord" is the result—a tale all greys and pathetic neutralities of tint connected with old New Orleans folk. Many of the thirteen short stories in the book lend themselves excellently to elocutionary treatment or public reading by a competent reciter, particularly by one familiar with the negro dialect and the negro character. The realism of "An Optical Dilemma" might be made deliciously vivid as an acted monologue, while "Apollo Belvidere: A Christmas Episode of the Plantation," would give a felicitous dialogist an opportunity to "appear" in several different voices.

Homespun as Mrs. Stuart's *passementerie* is, it is of the kind that wears well; and it has caught a sheen on its back, like the Southern humming-bird.—*The Critic*.

*The Psychology of Peoples.* By Gustave Le Bon. The Macmillan Company.

The moral of M. Le Bon's fascinating book is that we Anglo Saxons have a great deal to be thankful for. Study of the history of civilizations, to which he devoted his life, convinces him that the most important thing for any individual is to belong to a good race; and it is a fair deduction from many passages in this book that the Anglo-Saxon stock is the best available at present. "If it be wished," he says, "to state in precise language the influences which govern the individual and direct his conduct, they may be said to be of three kinds: The first, and certainly the most important, is the influence of ancestors; the second, the influence of immediate parents; the third, commonly supposed to be the most powerful, but nevertheless the weakest, is the influence of environment." We are physically and literally the children of our race as well as the children of our parents, for each one of us who belongs to a modern nation, where close inter marriage is the exception, has millions of ancestors belonging to that race. Blood tells; and that is why thirty or forty men picked at random out of an English regiment, and sent anywhere you like to fight or govern, would have a better chance to succeed than an equal number chosen from the very flower of India. The genius of the race shows itself most in government. And this exceptional success in governing has arisen from a ready recognition of the cardinal fact which M. Le Bon is concerned to emphasise—that every race has a soul, and that the soul of a race finds expression in its institutions. When Englishmen have governed subject peoples, they have done so upon institutions in harmony with the temper of their subjects; they have, it is true, introduced their own justice, but injustice is no integral part of any institutions, rather a flaw in the machine. Where

they do not govern but colonize, they supplant and supersede, as they have done in America, New Zealand, and Australia; the weaker type has disappeared before them, and they have practically demonstrated M. Le Bon's point that environment is a very slight force as compared with heredity. The race remains the same wherever it can live; peaceful if self-governed, turbulent if subject. \* \* \* \* \*

We wish there were space to quote freely from M. Le Bon's brilliant pages, or to discuss his views in detail. Roughly, we may say that, in his opinion, all progress is towards inequality; what distinguishes a superior race is not the general level of the people, but the greater number of exceptional individuals.—*London Spectator*.

*Anglo-Saxon Superiority, To What It is Due.* By Edmond Demolins. Translated by Louis Bert. Lavigne. Charles Scribner's Sons.

M. Demolins wrote the articles constituting this book for *La Science Sociale*, of which he is the editor. Their importance, thoroughness, impartiality and fearlessness attracted attention from the first, not only in France, but in all Anglo-Saxondom; the book passed rapidly through ten editions in France, and is likely to pass through as many more in England and America. It makes the Anglo-Saxon realize why and how he has won in the struggle of nations in the past, why and how he maintains his supremacy to day, and why and how he can secure it in the future. To the American it has an added interest because it explains why the Anglo-Saxon element has always been able to assimilate the seemingly overwhelming masses of immigrants coming to these shores; and to the alien among us it will show why success such as he could never hope for at home is possible among his new surroundings. Reduced to its simplest form, M. Demolins' theory is that Anglo-Saxon civilization rears independent, self-reliant men, whereas France and Germany produce dependents upon the family and the state, functionaries who live in poverty and die on a pension, young men who look for wives with a *dol*, young women who cannot hope for marriage without a portion. It has created among us an atmosphere in which even those who by circumstances are deprived of its direct benefits, share in its advantages, to such an extent that we have come to consider Franklin, Lincoln, Grover Cleveland (whom M. Demolins specially mentions), Edison, as natural results, merely as *primi inter pares*, whereas even in England their careers are somewhat difficult to understand. To continental Europe they are miracles that are beyond explanation.—*The Critic*.

*The Man Without a Country.* By Edward Everett Hale. New Edition with an Introduction in the Year of the War with Spain. Little, Brown & Co.

The title page of this well-known and now classic volume shows plainly enough to what inspiration we owe its republication. Mr. Hale happily still lives to see and to enjoy the popularity of this creation of—his heart let us say, rather than his brain, and to give in a rousing introduction some fillip to the flagging patriotism of doubters who are disposed to fall behind in the forward march of the Republic to its goal. In the Preface we have reprinted the history of this very striking story and of the circumstances which suggested it—a preface which adds much to the interest of the story and should always henceforth be published with it. The republication falls pat with the moment beyond doubt. We have no Mr. Vallandigham to give Mr. Hale the inspiration of his subject, but those who doubt and those who flag are yet numerous in the land. Mr. Hale's romance has a healthy lesson for them. We hope the new edition will make it as familiar to the generation which is young now as it was to the generation which was young when it was written.—*Independent*.

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*Modern Political Institutions.* By Dr. Simeon E. Baldwin. Little, Brown & Co.

Some able and interesting papers on political and legal subjects, by Dr. Simeon E. Baldwin, President of the American Social Science Association, are published under the title of *Modern Political Institutions*. Some of these subjects have been discussed in previous years by Dr. Baldwin in articles and public addresses. The author recognizes and enumerates certain political and legal principles which the most highly civilized nations of Europe and America regard as having been established in the nineteenth century—not before, although the seed-truths had taken root centuries previous to their fruition in national life. He holds, in fact, that new principles of legislation or jurisprudence cannot assume an institutional character until the generation by which they have been adopted has passed away. The book contains thirteen chapters, each dealing with an institution of vital importance, which, though sometimes considered chiefly historically, is always revealed in its present place and perspective among political forces. The chapters on "The Century of Modern Government," "Absolute Power an American Institution," "Freedom of Incorporation," "American Jurisprudence," "The Decadence of the Legal Fiction," and "The Monroe Doctrine in 1898," will give an idea of the variety and weight of the topics discussed.—*The Outlook*.

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*Manual of the History of French Literature.* By Ferdinand Brunetière. Translated. T. Y. Crowell & Co.

Ferdinand Brunetière's *Manual of the History of French Literature* easily takes its place among the best books of its kind. In the vast mass of histories of literature it stands out by reason of

its insight, its grasp, its orderliness, and its critical intelligence. Coming from the hand of the foremost living French critic, it was certain to have intelligence and orderliness. It has other qualities as well; it has fine sense of proportion, sanity of judgment, and the grasp of a mind of a very high order. It is in no sense a conventional or mechanical piece of work; its method is distinctly original. M. Brunetière is a thorough believer in the doctrine of evolution as applied to literature and art; and those who take up this book with any knowledge of its author will expect to find the method of development applied to his treatment of the literature of his country. They will find it applied, not slavishly or mechanically, but with freedom and discrimination. The influences of race and of environment are consistently pointed out, and to them is added another influence which has rarely had its proper place in a literary history, and that is the influence of great works of literature on succeeding works of literature. M. Brunetière not only attaches great importance to this element of what might be called the literary heredity, but again and again calls attention to the illustration of its operation. Perhaps the chief characteristic of this history is that it seems to secure so sound a balance between slowly operating causes—contemporary influences, race conditions and individual genius.—*The Outlook*.

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*The Great Salt Lake Trail.* By Colonel Henry Inman and Colonel William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"). Illustrated. The Macmillan Company.

Such a tremendous development bridges over the distance between 1898 and the years of which Colonel Inman and Colonel Cody write in this book that it is hard to realize how near the latter really are in our chronology. The massacre of Custer and his men took place hardly more than twenty years ago, and the recent troubles with the Pillagers remind us that the Indian question is not yet settled, yet this volume describes conditions and recites adventures which have the flavor of old history. Like "The Old Santa Fé Trail," which Colonel Inman alone published just a year ago. This is the kind of book to justify the father of a family in the perusal of tales such as he keeps from his son when the latter seeks them between the sensational covers of a dime novel. It is historical, but it is wildly adventurous and romantic, its "bluggy" anecdotes occupying abundant space. We derive even less from this book than from its predecessor in the way of systematic record. The authors begin their work with summaries of the earliest explorations along the line of the trail, and throughout they pay sufficient attention to topographical facts, but we doubt if they will be read for solid instruction. The book will be popular chiefly because it mingles historical events with thrilling episodes from the obscure annals of trappers, emigrants, mail-carriers and Indian

fighters, and leaves an impression at the end as of a symposium around the campfire held by rude but interesting talkers. We are not sure but that this effect is to be preferred to one of dryly methodical description. It certainly seems more human. \* \* \* \*  
Colonel Inman and Colonel Cody are frank enough in their criticism of the bad management resulting in the needless sacrifice of Custer and in the fomenting of troubles among the Indians upon many other occasions, but they have not much love to bestow upon the redman, who is generally a sinister figure in their pages. The whole book has a certain grimness, due to the hazardous character of the life described. Yet, we may repeat, it is a romantic book, and in its rambling way informs us of much that is worth knowing and remembering. The history of the West needs a larger canvas than the authors have attempted to cover, but in its preparation no one could ask for better material than is afforded by these sketches.—*New York Tribune*.

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*Essays on Work and Culture.* By Hamilton Wright Mabie. Dodd, Mead & Co.

It is good sometimes for the essayist to get away from his books, carrying with him only those stories of memory from which, when occasion requires, he may borrow an allusion to enrich his disquisition. Mr. Mabie has done this, and his new book is the better for it. We like his title, which in these days of feverish "literary" enthusiasm might, perhaps, seem antithet-

ical; but it is just the short sightedness of those who are so quick to distinguish between the world's workers and the world's scholars and artists and romancers that Mr. Mabie sets himself to combat. He discourses of the complete man. It is an old theme. Plato handled it consummately, and after him any number of writers have celebrated in prose and verse variously epicurean or didactic the Hellenic ideal. In our own time the witty genius of Matthew Arnold played around it like a lambent flame. This is only another way of saying that the complete man always has been and always will be a subject of intellectual, as it is, from another standpoint, of religious, discussion. Mr. Mabie treats a topic that is old, yet ever new. He finds that pernicious distinction to which we have just referred supported in the life of the present day by some very definite theories—we may even call them convictions. It is a scientific age, and, therefore, we exalt the specialist, defending him against the adjurations of those who would have him develop his character at all points. Character itself we are disposed to dissociate from the works of genius because we are told *ad nauseam*—and irrelevantly enough, it may be observed—that art is art, and we must not concern ourselves with the man behind it. These and other popular misconceptions Mr. Mabie dissects with urbane yet forcible candor. His book makes frankly and earnestly for character, breadth and many-sided culture, based not only on books, but on a liberal view of the infinite conditions of our modern life.—*New York Tribune*.

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## EDUCATIONAL.

*History Reader for Elementary Schools* Arranged with special reference to holidays. By L. L. W. Wilson, Ph.D. Cloth, illustrated, 60 cents. The Macmillan Co., New York.

A handsome book! A helpful book! The author has collected and arranged illustrated and made attractive, a marvelously large number of very interesting facts connected with United States history. The book is unique in classifying these stories in such way as to bring out the meaning of our history. There is something for each month. For instance, October: Discovery of America is made the theme. The subjects suggested are: The First White Man in America, "One Poor Day"—Lowell. Boyhood of Columbus, Geography in the time of Columbus, Columbus makes ready to sail, La Rabida, Columbus at the Convent, The Voyage, The Triumph, The last days of Columbus, Americus Vesputius, Coming of the Norsemen, Siege of Eric the Red, Siege of Leif the Fortunate, The Voyage of Vinland, John Cabot and his Sons, etc. The illustrations are numerous and pertinent. The book is remarkably low priced

for so much of a book, which is published also in five parts.—*The Moderator*.

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*Notes on Observations.* By Sydney Lupton. The Macmillan Co.

The book is "intended to assist a beginner in realizing the value of the quantitative results, which he himself and others have obtained in physical and chemical experiments." The headings of the chapters are; ideas, reasoning, fallacies, laws of nature, cause and effect, observation and experiment, units and dimensions, averages, differences, interpolation, mensuration, the use of tables, errors, means, the law of the frequency of errors, the weight of observations, the methods of least squares, conditioned equations, general formulas, deductive method, expression of results by graphical methods, the expression of results by empirical formulæ.

A book like this is bound to be useful, and this particular volume is very satisfactory in many ways. For instance, in speaking of the loose way in which people commonly use words the author says: "Before any effect can be pro-

duced several or many conditions must be present, the most marked of these conditions is picked out and spoken of as the cause of the effect, though in reality several of the little-noticed conditions may be as necessary for the production of the effect as the one selected as the cause." Apart from the question of style, this is a very happy way of stating the case. The same cannot be said of the following: "The study of natural sciences consists in the observation of and reflection upon, differences and changes in two manifestations which are spoken of as matter and energy." The discovery of argon and helium did not prove the fallacy of "the general statement that all elements are capable of entering into chemical combination." It proved that there are elements no compounds of which are known; but it is by no means certain that compounds of these elements cannot exist. This is an excellent instance of the importance of distinguishing between the fact and the conclusion drawn from the fact. It is instructive to find the author making this slip in the chapter on fallacies. This and one or two similar points are minor blemishes and do not detract from the value of the work except perhaps in the eyes of the hypercritical. The little volume can be recommended heartily to teacher and student alike.—*Journal of Physical Chemistry*.

*On Laboratory Arts.* By Richard Threlfall. The Macmillan Company.

In the preface the author says: "Experimental work in physical science rests ultimately upon the mechanical arts. It is true that in a well-appointed laboratory, where apparatus is collected together in greater or less profusion, the appeal is often very indirect, and to a student carrying out a set experiment with apparatus provided to his hand, the temptation to ignore the mechanical basis of his work is often irresistible. It often happens that young physicists are to be found whose mathematical attainments are adequate, whose observational powers are perfectly trained and whose general capacity is unquestioned, but who are quite unable to design or construct the simplest apparatus with due regard to the facility with which it can be constructed. That ultimate knowledge of material and of processes which by long experience becomes intuitive in the mind of a great inventor of course cannot be acquired from books or from any set course of instruction. There are, however, many steps between absolute ignorance and consummate knowledge of the mechanical arts and it is the object of the following pages to assist the young physicist in making his first steps toward acquiring a working knowledge of 'laboratory arts' \* \* \* No attempt has been made at showing how work can be done without tools. Though, no doubt, a great deal can be done with inferior appliances where great economy of money and none of time is an object, the writer has long felt very

strongly that English laboratory practice has gone too far in the direction of starving the workshop and he does not wish, even indirectly, to give any countenance to such a mistaken policy."

This is admirable and the body of the book is as good as the preface. The reader will find much information on glassblowing, the preparation of vacuum tubes, glass grinding and optician's work, coating glass with aluminum, gilding glass, soldering aluminum, the use of the diamond and cutting wheel, grinding rock sections, cutting sections of soft substances, the production of quartz threads, soldering quartz, soldering in general, construction of insulating apparatus with remarks on sulphur, fused quartz, glass, ebonite, mica, celluloid, paper, paraffin, vaselin, wood and marble. A brief account is also given of the properties of some of the alloys used in making electrical apparatus. There is also a chapter on electroplating and allied arts, while a method of platinizing glass is described in the appendix. The book is well written and will prove indispensable in the laboratory. Practically the only criticism to be made upon it is the question whether the part on the grinding of lenses should not have been omitted as relating to processes very much more difficult than those described in the remainder of the volume.—*Journal of Physical Chemistry*.

*The Storage Battery.* By Augustus Treadwell. The Macmillan Company.

Secondary batteries are classified under five heads: lead-sulfuric acid; lead-copper; lead-zinc; alkaline zincate; miscellaneous. Over a hundred forms and modifications are enumerated; fifty-eight pages are devoted to a discussion of different installations; there is a chapter on the use of the storage battery for traction purposes and one on the precautions to be taken in setting up and running accumulators. In the appendix are some tables containing general useful information and a few pages on methods of measuring electro-motive force and internal resistance. The book will prove serviceable for reference, especially since there is a very satisfactory index. In some points the volume might easily be improved. For the sake of completeness it would have been well to have referred to the sodium amalgam accumulator. Under the lead-copper type something should have been said about the difference between cuprous and cupric oxide. The reviewer is unable to agree with the author that the persulfuric acid theory of the storage battery will remain as the generally accepted one for some time to come. It would be more accurate to say that, as far as the scientific world is concerned, this theory is already a thing of the past.—*Journal of Physical Chemistry*.

*An Introductory Logic.* By James Edwin Creighton, Sage Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Cornell University. The Macmillan Company.

The teacher of logic will find in Professor Creighton's book a combination of merits that will surely make a strong appeal for immediate adoption for class use. It is refreshingly modern, yet free from hobbies and tangents. It has just enough historical orientation to convince the student that he is at the latest point in the line of evolution from Aristotle through Bacon, Mill, Jevons, Bradley and Bosanquet, and not in the swirl of a revolution that may lead no man knows whither. It is pervaded with a scientific spirit and a sound sense courageous enough to omit or to state briefly, merely as interesting history, many useless refinements of the older logic, such as the reduction of syllogisms according to the monkish rules of "barbara, celarent," etc., while it makes ampler room for induction, or the logic of discovery. The clear psychology that guides the entire treatment is manifest, for example, in the insistence upon judgment as the elementary process of thought and in the (orig-

inal) exhibition of the presence, in varying degree, of hypothetical (or law-asserting) judgments, in all categorical (or fact-relating) judgments. The author's close touch with modern philosophy in its deepest, soundest form impels him to complete his work with an admirable sixty pages on "The Nature of Thought," a brief but clear outline of the theory of knowledge, in the course of which the conflicting claims of the rationalists and the empiricists are aptly adjusted, with a final tilt of the balance in favor of the former. This epistemological innovation is so well done as to be distinctly welcomed. There are forty pages of questions and exercises, the latter new and interesting, as are also the illustrative examples used throughout the text. As to the style of the work, let it suffice to say that I have not found a sentence that does not yield its meaning at once and without ambiguity.—*Worcester Post-graduate.*

## Books Received.

**COOPER.**—*The Last of the Mohicans, A Narrative of 1757.* By J. Fenimore Cooper. Edited with introduction and notes by Reuben Post Halleck, M.A. (Yale). (*Leach, Shewell & Company.*) Pp. 653. Cloth. 50 cents.

**DE KAY.**—*Bird Gods.* By Charles de Kay. With an accompaniment of Decorations by George Wharton Edwards. (*A. S. Barnes & Co.*) Pp. xix+249. \$1.50.

**DELAFIELD.**—*Alice in Wonderland, a play compiled from Lewis Carroll's Stories, Alice in Wonderland and Through the Looking-Glass, and what Alice found there.* By Emily Prime Delafield. (*Dodd, Mead & Company.*) Pp. 89. Price, \$1.25.

**DURUY.**—*A General History of the World.* By Victor Duruy, formerly Minister of Public Instruction and Member of the Academy. Translated from the French and thoroughly revised, with an introduction and summary of contemporaneous history from 1848 to September, 1898, by Edwin A. Grosvenor, Professor of European History in Amherst College. 12mo, with 24 colored maps, index. \$2.00.

**GILDER.**—*In Palestine, and other Poems.* By Richard Watson Gilder. (*The Century Co.*) \$1.00.

**HALE.**—*The Man without a Country.* A new edition of Edward Everett Hale's famous story. With a preface giving an account of the circumstances and incidents of its publication, and a new introduction by the author in the year of the war with Spain. (*Little, Brown & Company.*) 16mo. Cloth. 50 cents. Illustrated. Square 8vo. 75 cents.

**HOPKINS.**—*Twentieth Century Magic and the Construction of Modern Magical Apparatus with the introduction of New Experiments, Mechanical, Chemical, Electrical, a Treatise on the construction and introduction of Scientific Magical Apparatus,* by Nevil Monroe Hopkins, author of "Model Engines and small Boats, and various Technical Monographs." (*George Routledge & Sons.*) Pp. vi+160.

**LE BARON.**—*'Twixt You and Me, a story for girls.* By Grace Le Baron, author of "Little Miss Faith," "Little Daughter," "The Rosebud Club," etc. With pictures by Ellen Bernard Thompson and floral decorations by Katherine Pyle. 12mo. Cloth, gilt. \$1.50.

**MACLAREN.**—*Afterwards and other Stories.* By Ian Maclaren. (*Dodd, Mead & Company.*) Pp. 377. Price, \$1.50.

**NEWBERRY.**—*All Aboard.* By Fannie E. Newberry, author of "The Wrestler of Philippi," "The Bubble's Strange Conditions," Sarah A. Princess. (*A. I. Bradley & Co.*) Pp. 324. Price, 1.25.

**OTTOLENGUI.**—*Final Proof or the Value of Evidence.* By Rodrigues Ottolengui, author of "An Artist in Crime," "The Crime of the Century," etc. No. 33 in the Hudson Library. 16mo. \$1.00. Paper. 50 cents.

**RAY.**—*Teddy, Her Book, a story of Sweet Sixteen.* By Anna Chapin Ray, illustrated by Vesper L. George. 12mo. Cloth, gilt. \$1.50.

**RAYMOND.**—*Among the Lindens.* By Evelyn Raymond, author of "The Little Lady of the Horse," "The Mushroom Cave," "A Cape May Diamond," "The Little Red

- Schoolhouse," etc. Illustrated by Victor A. Searles. (*Little, Brown & Co.*) Pp. 289.
- REMINGTON.**—Remington's Frontier Sketches. By Frederic Remington. (*The Werner Company.*) \$2.00.
- RIIS.**—Out of Mulberry Street, Stories of Tenement Life in New York City. By Jacob A. Riis, author of "How the other Half Lives," "The Children of the Poor," etc. (*The Century Company.*) Pp. viii + 269. \$1.25.
- ROSENFELD.**—Songs from the Ghetto. By Morris Rosenfeld, with Prose Translation, Glossary and Introduction. By Leo Weiner, Instructor in the Slavic Languages at Harvard University. (*Copeland & Day.*) Pp. viii + 115. Price, \$1.25.
- ROUSE.**—Annice Wynkoop Artist. By Adelaide L. Rouse, Author of "Wendom House," "Almost a Genius," "The Deane Girls," etc. (*A. I. Bradley & Co.*) Pp. 294. Price, \$1.25.
- SIENKIEWIEZ.**—Sielanka, a Forest Picture and other Stories. By Henry K. Sienkiewicz, Author of "Quo Vadis," "With Fire and Sword," etc. Translated from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin, uniform with the other volumes of the Library Edition of Sienkiewicz. Crown 8vo. Cloth. \$2.00.
- SMITH.**—The Young Puritans in King Philip's War. By Mary P. Wells Smith, Author of "The Young Puritans of Old Hadley," "The Jolly Good Times Series," etc. Illustrated by L. J. Bridgman. (*Little, Brown and Company.*) Pp. viii + 373. \$1.25.
- SPOFFORD.**—Hester Stanley's Friends. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. (*Little Brown and Company.*) Pp. 297. Price, \$1.25.
- STOCKTON.**—The Casting away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine. By Frank R. Stockton, with illustrations by Frederick Dorr Steele. (*The Century Co.*) Pp. ix + 239. 12mo. Cloth. \$1.50.
- THURSTON.**—A Bachelor Maid and her Brother. By I. T. Thurston, author of "Boys of the Central," "Don Malcolm," "Kent Fielding Ventures," etc. (*A. I. Bradley.*) Pp. 336. Price, \$1.25.
- WEIR MITCHELL.**—The Adventures of Francois. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D. with fifteen illustrations by André Castaigne. (*The Century Co.*) Pp. 321. \$1.50.
- WELLS.**—The Essentials of Geometry (Plane). By Webster Wells, S.B., Professor of Mathematics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (*Leach, Shewell & Company.*) Pp. 232. Half-morocco. 75 cents.

## NOTICE.

A new series of BOOK REVIEWS will be begun January 1, 1899. The annual subscription price of the magazine will hereafter be one dollar; or 10 cents for each number. It has been found necessary to make this change in order to meet the expense entailed by the increased size of the magazine and the large number of special articles by well-known writers which has formed a prominent feature during the past year. It is intended, during the coming year, to arrange for short articles to appear each month from all the large colleges. These articles will give such details of University and Collegiate welfare as will make the College News of more living interest than a mere recital of changes in faculties. This latter feature, however, will still be kept up to its present efficient standard.

During the next year it is hoped that arrangements may be made to print frequent articles by the ablest men in their several fields on groups of the most important books on the main branches of literature and intellectual activity.